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Some account of the celebrated COMTE DE CAGLIOSTRO *, the friend of mankind.

FEW individuals have more attracted the attention of the world, than the celebrated Comte de Caglioſtro. The affair of the famous necklace, in which he became a party, by means of his intimacy with the Cardinal de Rohan, is recent in the memory of the public; and his late appearance in this country, where, he informs us in his memorial, he is well known to the *nobility and the people*, renders him ſtill more an object of our immediate attention.

The various romantic and abſurd conjectures that have been formed of this perſon, deſerve no notice from the diſcerning part of mankind. One of theſe ſets forth, that he is the natural ſon of the late Grand Maſter of Malta, Pinto, by a Turkiſh lady of diſtinction; who, many years ago, was captured, with ſeveral other ladies, by a Malteſe galley, and on her arrival at Malta had an intrigue with the Grand Maſter. Soon after, by the mediation of the French court, the ladies recovered their liberty, and returned to their own country, where the unfortunate fair one was delivered of a ſon, whom ſhe found me

* This is the title the Comte aſſumed in France.

to conceal from the rage of her father, and to convey away to a place of ſafety: ſhe herſelf dying ſoon after of a broken heart.

If the Comte has claimed, and his friends have been willing to confer upon him, the honours of high birth; his enemies, on the other hand, have ſtigmatiſed him with the loweſt origin; for we find Madam de la Motte aſſerting, (if we may believe the Engliſh newſpapers), that he is the natural ſon of a coachman at Naples; and indeed, the *friend of mankind* himſelf gives ſome countenance to ſuch reports; for in his Memorial, after ſtating in one part the high birth of his *charming Counteſs*, in another part of the ſame memorial, as a proof that ſhe could not be the forger of the Queen of France's name to the fabricated notes, he aſſerts, that the *Italian Counteſs could not write!*

The publication juſt mentioned is certainly a ſingular performance. He will not acquaint the world with the place of his nativity, for fear it ſhould lead to a diſcovery; but lays himſelf down in the city of Medina, the leaſt known to European travellers of any perhaps in the univerſe. He would have been weak indeed, not to have laid the ſcene of action at a diſtance, and as much as poſſible out of the reach of detection. Upon the ſame principle, at his examination before the judges in Paris, when urged to give an account of himſelf, he mentions the names of ſeveral Ruſſian princes and generals, at Peterſburgh, whoſe acquaintance he could boaſt, becauſe that city being at a great diſtance from Paris, it was not probable any ſcrutiny would be made; but London being a nearer ſcene, and moſt of the Engliſh nobility and gentry known in Paris, when ſpeaking of his London friends, he ſays, in very looſe and general terms, that he is known to the *nobility and the people*.—In peruſing the memorial, we were alſo not a little ſurpriſed at the depth of the Comte's knowledge and learning; deſcribing the pyramids of Egypt, he calls them "thoſe vaſt ſubterraneous caves dug out by the ancient Egyptians, to be made the repoſitory of human knowledge, and ſhelter the precious truſt from the injuries of ſucceeding times."

The following is the account which the Comte gives of himſelf in his Memorial.

"I cannot ſpeak poſitively as to the place of my nativity, nor to the parents who gave me birth. From a variety of circumſtances, I have entertained ſome doubts, and the reader will probably join in my ſuſpicions on that head: but, I repeat it, that all my reſearches have only tended to give me ſome exalted, but at the ſame time vague and uncertain notions concerning my family.

My infant years were paſſed in the city of Medina, in Arabia, where I was brought up by the name of Acharat; which name I have conſtantly borne during my travels in Africa and Aſia. I had apartments in the palace of the Mufti Salahaym. I perfectly recollect, that I had four perſons immediately about me; a governor, between fifty and ſixty years of age, named Althotas, and three ſervants; a white one, who was my valet-de-chambre, and two blacks, one of whom was conſtantly with me night and day.

My governor always told me, that I was left an orphan at three months old; that my parents were Chriſtians, and nobly deſcended; but their names, and the place of my nativity, he inviolably concealed from me. Some words, which he accidentally let drop, has made me ſuſpect that I was born at Malta; but this circumſtance I have never been able to aſcertain.

Althotas, whoſe name excites in me the tendereſt emotion, treated me with all the affection and care of a father: he took a pleaſure in cultivating the diſpoſition I diſcovered for the ſciences. He, I may with truth affirm, knew them all, from the moſt abſtruſe to thoſe of mere amuſement. In botany and phyſic I made the greateſt progreſs.

He taught me to worſhip God, to love and aſſiſt my neighbours, and to reſpect univerſally religion and the laws.

We both dreſſed like muſſelmen, and conformed outwardly to the Mahometan worſhip; but the true religion was engraven in our hearts.

The Mufti viſited me often, always treated me with great kindneſs, and ſeemed to entertain a high regard for my governor. The latter taught me moſt of the languages of the eaſt.

I was now in my twelfth year, and became deſirous of travelling. The wiſh to behold the wonders he frequently converſed with me of, grew ſo ſtrong upon me, that Medina, and the amuſements of my age, grew inſipid and taſteleſs.

Althotas at length informed me, that we

we were going to begin our travels. A caravan was prepared; and, after taking leave of the Mufti, who was pleaſed to expreſs his regret at parting with us in the moſt obliging terms, we ſet out.

On our arrival at Mecca, we alighted at the palace of the Cherif, who is the ſovereign of Mecca, and of all * Arabia, and always one of the deſcendants of Mahomet. I here changed my dreſs for a more ſplendid one than I had hitherto worn. On the third day after our arrival, I was introduced by my governor to the Cherif, who received me in the moſt affectionate manner. On ſeeing this prince, my whole frame was inexpreſſibly agitated, the moſt delicious tears I ever ſhed guſhed from my eyes; and I obſerved that he with difficulty reſtrained his. This is a period of my life which I can never reflect on without being moſt ſenſibly affected.

I remained at Mecca three years, during which time not a day paſſed without my being admitted to the preſence of the Cherif.

My gratitude increaſed every hour with his attachment. I frequently obſerved his eyes rivetted upon me; and then turned up to Heaven, highly expreſſive of pity and tenderneſs. On my return I was conſtantly thoughtful, a prey to fruitleſs curioſity. I was afraid to queſtion my governor, who always treated me, on ſuch occaſions, with great ſeverity, as though it had been criminal in me to wiſh to diſcover my parents, and the place of my birth.

At night I uſed to talk with the Black who ſlept in my chamber; but could never get him to betray his truſt. If I mentioned my parents, he became ſilent as the grave. One night, when I was more importunate than uſual, he told me, "That if ever I left Mecca, I ſhould be expoſed to the greateſt dangers; and, above all, cautioned me againſt Trebifond."

My deſire of travelling, however, was ſuperior to my apprehenſions. I grew tired of the dull uniformity of my life at the court of the Cherif.

One day, when I was alone, the Prince entered my apartment: ſo great a favour amazed me. He claſped me to his boſom with unuſual tenderneſs, exhorted me never to ceaſe adoring the Almighty, aſſuring me, that if I perſiſted in ſerving him faithfully, I ſhould be ultimately happy, and know my deſtiny.—Then bedewing my face with his tears, he ſaid, "Adieu, thou unfortunate child of nature!"—Theſe words, and the affecting manner in which they were ſpoken, will ever remain indelibly impreſſed on my mind.

I never ſaw this prince afterwards. A caravan was expreſsly provided for me, and I bade an eternal adieu to Mecca.

I began my travels by viſiting Egypt, and its famous pyramids, which exhibit to a ſuperficial obſerver nothing more than enormous maſſes of marble and granite. I cultivated the acquaintance of the miniſters of the different temples, who admitted me into places unviſited by, and unknown to common travellers.

I next ſpent three years in viſiting the principal places in Aſia and Africa.

In 1766, I arrived, accompanied by my governor and three ſervants, at the iſland of Rhodes, where I embarked on board a French ſhip bound to Malta.

Notwithſtanding the general rule for all veſſels coming from the Levant to perform quarantine, I obtained leave to go on ſhore the ſecond day, and was lodged in the palace of the Grand Maſter, *Pinto*, in apartments contiguous to the Laboratory.

The Grand Maſter, in the firſt inſtance, requeſted the Chevalier D'Aquino, of the princely houſe of *Caramanico*, to accompany and ſhew me every thing remarkable on the iſland †.

Here I firſt aſſumed the European dreſs, and the name of Count Caglioſtro; and ſaw, without ſurpriſe, my govenor, Althotas, appear in the habit and inſignia of the order of Malta.

The Chevalier D'Aquino introduced me to the chiefs, or *Grand Croix* of the order, and, among others, to the Bailli de Rohan, the preſent Grand Maſter. Little did I then imagine, that, in the courſe of twenty years, I ſhould be dragged to the baſtile for being honoured with the friendſhip of a prince of that name!

I have every reaſon to ſuppoſe, that the Grand Maſter was not unacquainted with my real origin. He often mention-

* Mr Irwin, in the account of his voyage up the Red Sea, ſays, "the territories of the Cherif lie in the heart of Arabia, and are only about 300 miles long and 150 broad.

† The Malteſe ambaſſador at Verſailles, has, by order of the Grand Maſter, aſſerted this to be falſe; as well as what relates to the exemption from quarantine.

ed the Cherif and the city Trebiſond to me, but would never enter into particulars on that ſubject.

He treated me always with the utmoſt attention, and promiſed me the moſt rapid riſe if I would take the vows of the order; but my taſte for travelling, and my attachment to the practice of phyſic, made me reject theſe offers, not leſs generous than honourable.

It was at Malta that I had the misfortune to loſe my beſt friend, my maſter, the wiſeſt and moſt learned of men, the Venerable Althotas. In his laſt moments, graſping my hand, he with difficulty ſaid, "My friend, experience will ſoon convince you of the truth of what I have conſtantly taught you."

The place where I had loſt a friend who had been to me like a father, ſoon became inſupportable; I requeſted, therefore, of the Grand Maſter, that he would permit me to quit the iſland, in order to make the tour of Europe. He conſented with reluctance; but made me promiſe to return to Malta. The Chevalier D'Aquino was ſo obliging as to accompany me, and ſupply my wants during our journey.

In company with this gentleman I firſt viſited Sicily, where he introduced me to the firſt people of the country. We next viſited the different iſlands of the Archipelago; and having again croſſed the Mediterranean, arrived at Naples, the birthplace of my companion.

From thence I proceeded alone to Rome, with letters of credit on the banking-houſe of the Sieur Bellone.

I determined to remain here incog.; but one morning, whilſt I was ſhut up in my apartment, endeavouring to improve myſelf in the Italian language, the ſecretary of Cardinal Orſino was announced, who came to requeſt I would wait on his Eminence. I accordingly repaired immediately to his palace. The Cardinal received me with the greateſt politeneſs, invited me often to his table, and procured me the acquaintance of ſeveral Cardinals and Roman princes, particularly the Cardinals York and Ganganelli, afterwards Pope Clement XIV. The Pope Rezionico, who then filled the Papal chair, having expreſſed a deſire of ſeeing me, I had the honour of repeated conferences with his Holineſs.

In the year 1770, in my 22d year, fortune procured me the acquaintance of a young lady of quality, *Seraſina Felichiani*: ſhe was hardly out of her infancy; her dawning charms kindled in my boſom a flame, which ſixteen years marriage have only ſerved to ſtrengthen.

Having neither time nor inclination to write a voluminous work, I ſhall only mention thoſe perſons to whom I have been known in my travels through all the kingdoms of Europe. Moſt of them are ſtill in being, I challenge their teſtimony aloud. Let them declare, whether ever I was guilty of any action diſgraceful to a man of honour. Let them ſay, if ever I ſued for a favour, if ever I cringed for the protection of thoſe ſovereigns who were deſirous of ſeeing me; let them, in ſhort, declare, whether, at any time, or in any place, I had any other object in view, than to cure the ſick, and to relieve the indigent, without fee or reward."

The Comte here gives a liſt of very reſpectable perſons with whom he ſays he was acquainted at the different courts of Europe; and goes on to obſerve, that, from a deſire of not being known, he frequently aſſumed different names, ſuch as thoſe of Comte Starat, Comte Fenix, Marquis D'Anna, &c.

He arrived at Straſburg on the 19th of September 1780, where, at the earneſt ſolicitations of the inhabitants and the nobility of Alſace, he was prevailed upon to employ his medical abilities for the good of the public. Here he was libelled, he ſays, by ſome obſcure ſcribblers; but the author of a work, intitled, *Lettres ſur la Suiſſe*, (to whom he refers the reader), did him juſtice, and paid due homage to truth. He then appeals to the clergy, military officers, the apothecary who ſupplied him with drugs, to the keepers of the different gaols in which he relieved a number of poor priſoners, to the magiſtrates, and the public at large, to declare, whether he ever gave offence, or was guilty of any action that militated either againſt the laws, againſt morality, or religion.

Some little time after his arrival at Straſburg, the Cardinal de Rohan ſignified to him that he wiſhed to be acquainted with him. He at firſt ſuppoſed the prince to be actuated by mere curioſity, and therefore declined the invitation. But being afterwards informed that he was attacked with an aſthma, and wiſhed to conſult him, he immediately went to the Epiſcopal palace, and gave the Cardinal his opinion.

In

In the year 1781, the Cardinal honoured him with a viſit, to conſult him about the Prince de Soubiſe, who was afflicted with a mortification, and prevailed upon him to accompany him to Paris; but on his arrival there, he refuſed to viſit the Prince till his phyſicians ſhould declare him paſt cure; and when the Faculty declared him to be on the mending hand, perſiſted in his reſolution of not ſeeing him, "being unwilling to reap the glory of a cure which could not be aſcribed to me."

He ſtaid in Paris thirteen days, employed from five in the morning till midnight in viſiting patients; and then returned to Straſburg, where the good he did produced many libels againſt him, in which he was ſtyled, Antichriſt, The Wandering Jew, The Man of 1400 years old, &c. At length, worn out with ill uſage, he determined on leaving the place; when two letters, one from the Comte de Vergennes, the other from the Marquis de Miromenil, keeper of the great ſeal, to the chief magiſtrate of Straſburg, in his behalf, induced him to change his mind.

The tranquillity which theſe miniſterial letters procured him was but of ſhort duration; and he again determined to quit Straſburg, and retire out of the reach of the malevolence of envy. An account he at this time received of the Chevalier D'Aquino being dangerouſly ill at Naples, haſtened his departure for that place, where he arrived only in time to receive the laſt farewell of his unfortunate friend.

To avoid being importuned to reſume the practice of phyſic, he reſolved to take a trip to England, and with this intent arrived at Bourdeaux in November 1783. Here being known, he was prevailed on to continue eleven months, giving up his time to the ſick and infirm, as he had done at Straſburg. In October 1784, he reached Lyons, where he continued three months, and arrived at Paris in January 1785. Here he renewed his acquaintance with the Cardinal de Rohan.

Soon after the Count's arrival at Paris, the Cardinal de Rohan, who honoured him with occaſional viſits, offered to introduce him to a lady named Valois de la Motte.

"The Queen," ſaid the Cardinal, addreſſing himſelf to the Count, "is a prey to the deepeſt melancholy, in conſequence of a prediction that ſhe is to die in childbed. It would be the higheſt ſatisfaction to me, if by any means I could undeceive her, and reſtore her peace of mind. Madam de Valois is every day with her Majeſty, and you will greatly oblige me, by telling her (if ſhe ſhould aſk your opinion) that the Queen will be ſafely brought to bed of a prince."

To this propoſal the Count, wiſhing to oblige the Cardinal, and pleaſed with the proſpect of contributing, tho' indirectly, to the preſervation of the Queen's health, readily aſſented.

On viſiting the Prince the next day at his houſe, he there found the Counteſs de la Motte, who, after the uſual civilities, opened the buſineſs to him as follows:

"I am acquainted with a lady of great diſtinction at Verſailles, who has been forewarned that ſhe and another lady were to die in childbed. The prediction has been verified on one of the parties, and the ſurvivor awaits the fatal minute in the utmoſt uneaſineſs. *If* you know what will happen, or if you think you can by any means find it out, I ſhall go to Verſailles to-morrow, and make my report to the perſon concerned, who, (added the Counteſs) is *the Queen herſelf.*"

The Count's anſwer to Madame de la Motte was, that all predictions were mere nonſenſe; but adviſed her to tell the Queen, to recommend herſelf to the Divine protection; that her firſt lying in had been fortunate, and that her approaching one would be equally ſo.

The Counteſs not ſeeming ſatisfied with this anſwer, the Count, in conſequence of his promiſe to the Cardinal, aſſuming a ſerious countenance, told the lady,—"Madam, as an adept in the ſcience of nature, and acquainted with the arcana of magnetiſm, I am of opinion, that a being perfectly innocent may, in this caſe, operate more powerfully than any other. If therefore you are deſirous of knowing the truth, you muſt, in the firſt inſtance, find out ſuch an *innocent* creature."

"If that be the only difficulty," replied Madame de la Motte, "I have a niece who anſwers the deſcription: I will bring her with me to-morrow."

The next day the Count was much ſurpriſed at being introduced, not, as he had imagined, to a child about ſix years old, but to a full grown *innocent creature* of fifteen. After compoſing his features, and ſtifling a laugh, he aſked Mademoiſelle

ſelle La Tour, the young lady, whether ſhe was *truly innocent?* To this queſtion ſhe more boldly than ingenuouſly anſwered in the affirmative. The Count replied, "I ſhall know the truth of it in an inſtant.—Commend yourſelf to God and your innocence: ſtep behind the ſcreen, ſhut your eyes, and think within yourſelf on any object you moſt wiſh to ſee: if you are innocent, it will appear to you; if not, you will ſee nothing."

"Mademoiſelle de la Tour," continues the Count, "followed my directions, and I remained on the other ſide of the ſcreen with the Cardinal, who ſtood near the fire-place, not *wrapt in extaſy*, as Madame de la Motte thinks proper to expreſs it, but holding his hand to his mouth, for fear of interrupting the ſolemn ſcene by an ill-timed laugh."

Having made ſome myſtic geſticulations, I deſired the young lady to ſtamp on the floor with her *innocent* foot, and tell me whether ſhe ſaw any thing. She anſwered in the negative.—"Then, Miſs," ſaid I, ſtriking the ſcreen ſmartly, "you are not innocent."—This obſervation piqued the lady's pride.—"Hold," cried ſhe, "methinks I ſee the Queen."—I was then convinced that this *innocent* niece had been properly inſtructed by her artful aunt.

Deſirous to know how ſhe would go through her part, I requeſted her to deſcribe the apparition. She ſaid the lady was pregnant, and dreſſed in white: She then proceeded to deſcribe her features, which exactly reſembled the Queen's. I then deſired her to aſk the lady, whether ſhe would be brought to bed ſafely: She replied, ſhe ſhould. I then ordered her to kiſs the lady's hand reſpectfully. The *innocent creature* kiſſed her own hand, and came from behind the ſcreen, perfectly ſatisfied to think ſhe had convinced us of her innocence.

The ladies eat ſome ſweetmeats, drank ſome lemonade, and in about a quarter of an hour retired by the back ſtairs.

Thus ended a farce, as harmleſs in itſelf as it was laudable in its motive.

The Cardinal, having thus brought me acquainted with the Counteſs, aſked me what I thought of her? I, who have always pretended to ſome ſkill in phyſiognomy, ſincerely declared, that I believed her to be a deceitful intriguing woman. The Cardinal differed in opinion from me, and ſoon after ſet out for Saverne, where he remained a month or ſix weeks. On his return, his viſits to me became more frequent, and I obſerved him to be uneaſy and thoughtful; and whenever the Counteſs was mentioned, I, with my uſual frankneſs, told him, *that woman deceives you.*

About a fortnight before he was arreſted, he one day ſaid to me, "I begin to think you are right in your conjectures, and that Madame de Valois is the woman you have deſcribed." He then, for the firſt time, related to me the tranſaction about the necklace, and communicated his ſuſpicions and fears that it had not been delivered to the Queen. This corroborated my former opinion.

The next day the Prince informed me, that the Counteſs and her huſband had, fearing the conſequences of the above affair, fled for ſhelter to his houſe, and that they requeſted letters of recommendation for England or Germany. The Cardinal aſked my advice in the buſineſs. I told him there was but one way left, viz. to deliver her into the hands of the police, and go directly to court, and lay the whole matter open to the King and his miniſters. This he objected to, as repugnant to his feelings and generoſity.—"In this caſe," ſaid I, "God is your only reſource." The Cardinal, however, having refuſed them the letters of recommendation, they ſet out for Burgundy, and I have heard nothing of them ſince.

On the 15th of Auguſt, the Cardinal was arreſted. Several perſons obſerved to the Count, that as he was among the prelate's friends, he might poſſibly ſhare the ſame fate. But conſcious of his innocence, he replied, that he was perfectly reſigned, and would wait with patience whatever God or the government ſhould ordain.

Accordingly, at half paſt ſeven o'clock in the morning, on the 22d of Auguſt, a commiſſary, an exempt, and eight myrmidons of the police, entered his houſe, and after rummaging his ſcrutoires, dragged him on foot in the moſt opprobrious manner, till a hackney-coach happening to paſs by, he was permitted to enter it, and was conducted to the Baſtile: to which place his wife was likewiſe committed.—On the 30th of January 1786, after five months confinement, he underwent an examination, in which he invariably perſiſted in declaring his innocence. During this interrogatory, the following queſtion was put to him:

Q. "Your

Q. "Your manner of living is expenſive; you give much away, and accept of nothing in return; you pay every body:—How do you contrive to get money?"

A. "This queſtion has no kind of relation to the caſe in point: however, I am willing to give you ſome ſatisfaction. Yet of what importance is it to have it known, whether I am the ſon of a monarch, or the child of a beggar; why I travel without making myſelf known, or by what means I procure the money I want? As long as I pay a due reſpect to the religion and laws of the country, diſcharge every obligation, and am uniformly doing good to all around me, the queſtion you now put is improper and unbecoming. I have always taken a pleaſure in refuſing to gratify the curioſity of the public on this account, notwithſtanding all the calumnies malice has invented againſt me. I will, nevertheleſs, condeſcend to tell you what I never revealed to any one before. "Know then, that the principal reſource I have to boaſt of is, that as ſoon as I ſet my foot into any country, I there find a banker who ſupplies me with every thing I want: thus in France, Sarraſin de Baſle, or Monſ. Sancolaz at Lyons, would give me up their whole fortunes, were I to aſk it: but I have always requeſted theſe gentlemen not to ſay they were my bankers." In addition to theſe reſources, I derive farther aſſiſtance from my extenſive knowledge." *Pol. Mag.*

To SIR FRANCIS BLAKE, *Bart.*

SIR, *July* 21.

I Have done myſelf the honour to read and conſider your plan for the liquidation of the national debt, and, with the beſt of my judgement, have weighed the whole of your arguments in its favour: upon which I come to this concluſion, that your ſyſtem is extremely worthy of attention. I muſt, however, beg leave to differ from you reſpecting the amount of the national *rental*. Since what reſults from ſuch ground as is uſually taken, viz. the aſſumption of the rate of the land-tax, and which is (I believe) generally, that two ſhillings, equally aſſeſſed, would produce about as much as the four ſhillings nominal. This manner of accounting will reduce the rental from 50 millions, which you have taken, to no more than 20 millions: for, if two ſhillings produce two millions, then, of courſe, each ſhilling will produce a million, and a debt of 240 millions, at 4 per cent. will require ten ſhillings in the pound to pay the intereſt. But even this does not ſtartle me: under ſuch circumſtances, I would willingly ſubſcribe to the meaſure *you propoſe*; or would mortgage the land-rents, under ſtipulations, obliging thoſe who had private incumbrances thereon to contribute their exact proportion. Yet this ſhould certainly be done cautiouſly and experimentally, by ſlow and gradual means; relieving the ſubject at the ſame time, firſt, from the moſt oppreſſive taxes upon conſumption of actual neceſſaries, and then from ſuch as lie heavieſt upon the manufactures particularly: reſpecting any impoſition upon the national creditors, without a ſatisfactory compenſation, *we muſt not, even in deſperate circumſtances, allow ourſelves to think of it.*

We may indeed try a *new ſyſtem*, and give them their *option:* we may *buy them* into any thing; and, if we *could* give them a *premium*, to ſubſcribe to terms of mutual contribution in caſes of exigency, we ſhould certainly thereby eſtabliſh their property upon a broader bottom, and add ſtability to the whole body politic. I believe I have the happineſs of your being of the ſame opinion, in more particulars than one, with myſelf. We conſider the nation a great family; and we hold it good policy, that the elder branches, who enjoy the landed property, ſhould take upon themſelves a great ſhare of the debt that has been incurred in its ſupport and defence. There is, in fact, no other property that can be called real but that which they poſſeſs; yet people who look but to the amount of our debt, and compare it with what it was only ten years back, frighten themſelves with the idea of bankruptcy unneceſſarily. For the plain matter of fact is this: we have been at blows, have called in the aſſiſtance of our own brethren, children, and friends, and have recompenſed them by ſums that are chargeable upon our lands, under the colour of taxes upon expences. If we had continued always at peace, our lands muſt have been *doled out in portions*, or mortgaged, to provide for the *ſame perſons* by our *common parents*, as there would have been no national funds to have been given to their offſpring or relatives. It comes then to this; the nation in general is

really

really not at all poorer for all our wars and commotions; the land is perhaps in too *few hands*; ferments have produced occaſional evaporations of monied property; it has at times flown off; but nothing has gone *out of the ſphere of national attraction*; nay, I rather think, that foreign matter has mixed with our own, and has condenſed to enrich the ſubjects of Britain, that might have fallen and been depoſited elſewhere: and we have therefore only to guard againſt its reaſcenſion into the common atmoſphere, and being carried away by adverſe gales to other climates and ſtates. If we make *terms* with all *ſtock-holders*, we ſhall *naturalize* ſuch ſtock as belongs to foreigners; and it is *poſſible*, that by *premiums* paid out of the *redundancies* of the revenue during peace, we may induce the national creditors *generally* to make a common cauſe with the land-holders in time of war, and under regulations of this kind the reſources of government could never fail, but would be for ever in a ſtate of complete ſtrength, vigour, and efficacy; and every man, however concerned, whether in the landed, the monied, or the funded intereſt, would preſs forward to lend his ready aid to oppoſe any common danger; for which reaſon, a prudential and politic coalition of this ſort is devoutly prayed for by one who is, Sir, your very humble ſervant,

A Northumberland Freeholder.

N. B. I am aware of an objection repecting equalizing the land-tax; which I anſwer by ſaying, that, as far as the preſent tax goes, no alteration ought to be made; but, for good reaſons, conceive it would be fair and equitable to levy whatever may be required above four ſhillings by a tax on receipts, that ſhould bear a proportion to the ſum paid, yet which would expoſe no man's income any more than it is by the preſent tax, as the tranſaction is only between landlord and tenant, and may be as private as they pleaſe.

Say that, by the preſent mode, Cumberland pays one ſhilling to a tax of four ſhillings; then, let an additional ſhilling be no leſs than the whole ſum, and a five ſhilling rate would be two ſhillings, a ſix ſhilling would be three ſhillings, &c.

Say Middleſex pays the *full four ſhillings*; ſo a new rate of one ſhilling would make the ſum to be paid five ſhillings; and this I have in various ſhapes recommended ever ſince the commencement of the late war, and which alone would have brought matters to an earlier iſſue, ſince you would have *either ſtruck more forcibly*, or have yielded the point before you had laid ſo heavy a burthen upon the ſhoulders of the land-holders, who had *promiſed themſelves*, and were brought to believe, that they would be relieved by as much as could be drawn into the national purſe from America!!! A ſpeculation, however juſt or reaſonable in itſelf, they have dearly paid for entertaining!!!

To the PRINTER,

SIR, *Hobbis, July 28.*

THE following fact is as true as it is extraordinary; as I live in the family, I have it in my power to confirm the truth of it.——I am, &c. T. W.

UPON the death of the late Rev. Mr T. as is common on ſuch melancholy occaſions, a wig which that gentleman wore was thrown careleſsly upon a window in a back room, that had lately been new plaſtered. Some time after, one of the family, going into the room, expreſſed her obſervation, that the old wig was blown up, which induced another of the family to look at the wig; and I myſelf being called, found, to my aſtoniſhment, that the hair thereof was abſolutely grown to a great length. Juſt at that time came in the barber who ſhaves me, and, ſhewing it to him, I propoſed that he ſhould cut the hair off as cloſe as at firſt, and make it into a new wig, which he did, and it is now as ſightly a wig as is worn by many people. This was about laſt Michaelmas, and, to our great amazement, the wig is now grown full three inches more in length. I mean to try the ſame experiment again.

The above phœnomenon I ſubmit to be inveſtigated by the learned. That the curious may be gratified with the view of what I call a natural wig, as ſoon as our country neighbours have ſatisfied their curioſity, which may be done at the late Rev. Mr T's at Hobbis, Miſs T. will ſend it down to the King's Head in Magdalen-ſtreet, that the curious may ſee ſuch an unaccountable efflorescence of capillary vegetation. *Lond. Chron.*

Anecdote of Baron MONTESQUIEU.

AFter the Baron's return to France, from viſiting every part of Europe, and reſiding two years in England, he ſaid, that Germany was fit only to travel in; Italy to reſide in; England to think in; and France to live in.

Mr

Mr HASTINGS's *Defence continued from p.* 277.

XVI. THat no part of the money due for the Rohilla war was recovered till after the eſtabliſhment of the new government in Bengal, and that the whole remains, in effect and ſubſtance, unpaid to this day.

The meaning of this charge ſeems to be, that ſo long as any balance remained due from the Nabob of Oude, in the running account between him and the Company, that balance aroſe excluſively out of the ſtipulation for the Rohilla war, whatever debts may have been incurred, or payments made, though of millions on both ſides of the account, ſince that debt was originally contracted.

This is contrary to the general commerce of mankind; every debt, in the order in which it was contracted, being univerſally underſtood to be diſcharged by the ſums received, if equivalent, in their correſpondent order of payment; but let it be as it will, it is now paid beyond all poſſibility of queſtion; for even while theſe charges are forming, advices are received from the government of Bengal, which declare that the Nabob of Oude had paid up the whole of his debt to the Company, of every kind, without an anna remaining.

XVII. That the Nabob Sujah Dowla committed great acts of cruelty and inhumanity in the proſecution of the war and in the abuſe made of his victory; that he violated a Princeſs of great rank, and other women, and that I abetted him therein; that eminent families were either cut off or baniſhed, the wives and children ruined, and the country laid waſte and depopulated.

This part of the general charge, if it were true, could only affect me as the abettor of it.

That I was not the abettor of it I certainly know, but cannot diſprove it, otherwiſe than by an appeal to my general character, which is in the ſtrong features of it well known, and to the evidences themſelves which are quoted in ſupport of the allegation. I deny that there is a ſyllable in theſe that proves it, or that, without a violence on the conſtruction which could convert white into black, even tend to caſt the moſt diſtant ſuſpicion of it.

The letter written by the Board to Col. Champion, dated May 23. 1773, and mine to Mr Middleton, dated the 27th of the ſame month, which I ſhall crave leave to read at the cloſe of this article, are evidences of my anxiety and endeavours, both to obtain a true knowledge of the facts, and to redreſs them, in whatever degree they might be found to exiſt; and the anſwers to both are, in my opinion, a refutation of the charge as it ſtands againſt the Vizier. With reſpect to the firſt, Col. Champion, in anſwer to the deſire expreſſed by the Board, "To be immediately adviſed of the particulars of the treatment to which he had alluded," that is, the Nabob's treatment of the Rohilla priſoners, begins the ſubject with a ſentence that ſeems to promiſe the information required; but no ſuch information follows.

Mr Middleton's anſwer is in point, and affords a very temperate, and I do believe, a moſt faithful report upon the queſtion. It is long, and worth the peruſal of thoſe who may wiſh for more information upon the ſubject. It no farther concerns me. —I am unwilling to quit this ſubject without adding, that the ſons of Hafez Rahmet Cawn were living at Lucknow when I was at that capital; that they enjoyed a penſion from the preſent Nabob, which afforded them a decent maintenance, with a promiſe of more after payment of the Nabob's debt to the Company, under the engagements which he had contracted with me. They were under no other reſtraint than a prohibition to reviſit their own country, and were my daily viſitors; for which they, no doubt, had the expreſs permiſſion of the Nabob, and that optionally given, for I never intimated the moſt diſtant wiſh to ſee them; and indeed they frequently attended him in the viſits which he himſelf made to me.

Fyzoolla Cawn, the only ſurviving ſon of Ally Mahmud, the founder of this little dominion, ſtill remains in peaceable poſſeſſion of as much of his inheritance as he held before the war, which cloſed with the death of Hafez Rahmet, the uſurper of the rights of his patron and maſter, who had entruſted them to his guardianſhip, and with the deprivation of the children of his accomplices, as the puniſhment allotted, according to their ſeveral degrees of guilt, to the perpetrators of ſo complicated a treachery.

My letter to Mr Middleton, to which I have above alluded, I now intreat permiſſion to read. I was not aware of the ſtrength of this evidence, when on a curſory inſpection I marked it for reference.

I am pleaſed to find it, on a more attentive peruſal, not only a clear refutation of the charge, ſo far as I myſelf am affected by it, but an example to ſhew both the delicacy with which I treated the great allies of the Company, and the firmneſs with which I maintained the rights and honour of my own nation.

Extract of a Letter from the Preſident to Mr Nathaniel Middleton, dated May 27. 1774.

Col. Champion complains of the conduct of the Vizier, in ſuffering, and even ordering his troops to ravage the country, and in his cruel treatment of the family of Hafez Rahmet. This is a ſubject on which I cannot write to the Vizier; it might widen the breach between him and the Commander in Chief, and poſſibly influence the Nabob to ſome private revenge on the unhappy remains of Hafez Rahmet's family. I deſire, therefore, that you will take an immediate occaſion to remonſtrate to him againſt every act of cruelty or wanton violence: the country is his, and the people his ſubjects; they claim by that relation his tendereſt regard and unremitted protection. The family of Hafez have never injured him, but have a claim to his protection in default of that of which he has deprived them. Tell him, that the Engliſh manners are abhorrent of every ſpecies of inhumanity and oppreſſion, and enjoin the gentleſt treatment of a vanquiſhed enemy; require and entreat his obſervance of this principle towards the family of Hafez; tell him my inſtructions to you generally but urgently enforce the ſame maxim; and that there is no part of his conduct will operate ſo powerfully in winning the affections of the Engliſh, as inſtances of benevolence and feeling for others. If theſe arguments do not prevail, you may inform him directly, that you have my orders to inſiſt on a proper treatment of the family of Hafez Rahmet, ſince in our alliance with him the reputation of our national character is involved in every act which ſubjects his own to reproach; that I ſhall publicly exculpate this government from the imputation of aſſenting to ſuch a procedure, and I ſhall reſerve it as an objection to any future engagements with him, when the preſent ſervice ſhall have been accompliſhed.

XX. That the Court of Directors, and afterwards the General Court of Proprietors, did unanimouſly condemn (along with my conduct relative to the Rohilla treaty and war) my refuſal to communicate my whole correſpondence with Mr Middleton to the Council; yet that I have never yet communicated the whole of my correſpondence either to the Governor General and Council or to the Court of Directors.

Neither my reſpect for the Court of Directors, nor my gratitude and devoted attachment to the Court of Proprietors, ſhall reſtrain me from ſaying, that the firſt were partial judges, and that the laſt were incompetent, as wanting the means of information. The latter part of this article is true, namely, that I have never yet communicated the whole of my correſpondence either to the Governor General and Council, or to the Court of Directors: but it is equally true, that the Court of Directors have never demanded it of me; and that I have uniformly oppoſed the right of the Council to exact it, which ſhould be firſt eſtabliſhed before the refuſal to them can be made a crime. However, the whole of this charge I ſhould preſume cannot properly come under the diſcuſſion of this Honourable Houſe; for in the very terms of it is ſtated, that my conduct was inquired into both by the Directors and Proprietors, my legal and ultimate judges, who both paſſed their cenſure upon it; and in that cenſure I received my puniſhment.

Having now finiſhed my examination of the charge in my reply to the material points which compoſe it, I ſhall proceed to recite the particulars of the tranſaction to which they all bear a common relation, viz. the origin, deſign, progreſs, concluſion, and effects of the Rohilla war.

In May 1771, the King quitted Illahabad, and threw himſelf into the arms of the Marattas. In a few months afterwards he granted them ſunnuds, or charters, for the provinces of Corah, Currah, and Illahabad, or the lands immediately ſituated above the conflux of the rivers Ganges and Jumna, which we had before given to him. In January 1772, Gen. Sir Robert Barker met the Nabob Sujah Dowla, at Fyzabad, who propoſed various plans to counteract the ambitious deſigns of the Marattas, who were then preparing to invade Rohilcund. The General, by his own authority, ordered a battalion of Sepoys for the defence of the lines at Cawnpoor. The Governor (Mr Cartier) and the Select Committee, on Feb. 12. 1772, approved of the General's conduct, and authoriſed him to enter into

into negotiations on the part of the Company in ſupport of the Nabob's views.

On Jan. 28. 1772, the General wrote to the Select Committee, that the Nabob wiſhed to protect the Rohillas, and to treat with them, "which could not be done, he ſaid, without the conſent of the Engliſh;" for their letters "were written to him in a ſtyle as if he was one and the ſame as the Engliſh; and he doubted that, without ſuch a concurrence, they meant to do nothing with him alone."

The dangerous conſequences portended from theſe alarming ſymptoms are ſtrongly deſcribed in the following extract from a letter of the General to the Select Committee, dated Feb. 25. 1772.

"I ſhould imagine that if the Marattas ſucceed in their attempts of croſſing the river, and make a rapid progreſs through the Rohilla country towards the Vizier's territories, as they have already given out that they intend cantoning at Lucknow, you will judge it neceſſary to advance a brigade nearer to his Excellency's dominions; for in this caſe the approach of the Marattas will be very quick."

On Feb. 28. the General wrote, that the Marattas had made good their paſſage of the river, and given a total defeat to the Rohillas poſted at the fords to oppoſe them; that he had therefore ordered the brigade at Dinapore to march immediately towards the Vizier's dominions, excuſing his taking ſuch a ſtep without the authority of the Board, by "the exigency of the ſervice."

In this part of the 5th report of the Secret Committee, from which I draw this recital, I miſs the reply which was written to Sir Robert Barker's letter; but I recollect that the Committee diſapproved of the march of the brigade, and countermanded it.

On April 9. the General wrote, that "the Marattas had applied to the Nabob Sujah Dowla to be the mediator of their differences with the Rohillas, to which he was much inclined," and "was not to be diverted from this ſcheme," though the General had ſtrenuouſly oppoſed it, and preſſed him "rather to form an alliance with the Rohillas;" the Nabob inſiſting "that he had no choice; for he muſt either join the Marattas in the total reduction of the Rohillas, or bring on a compromiſe between thoſe powers; for the alternative was an attack on his dominions after the reduction of the Rohillas," unleſs (for ſo the ſenſe follows in the conſtruction) "the Engliſh forces would join to ſupport him in the undertaking," preferably recommended by the General; and that he had therefore ſent Capt. Gabriel Harper to Hafez Rahmet, and would do his endeavours to procraſtinate this treaty until he received the Committee's inſtructions.

On April 13. 1772, I ſucceeded to the office of Preſident of the Council of Fort William; and from that day only I date my ſhare of reſponſibility in the acts of the government of Bengal.

On the 30th of the ſame month, the Select Committee for the firſt time entered into a conſideration of the General's repeated references: and the ſentiments recorded by them on that occaſion moſt decidedly mark their—may I be allowed to change the perſon, and ſay "my?"—ſtrenuous adherence to the cautious and defenſive ſyſtem enjoined by the Company."

We approved the General's "endeavours to diſſuade the Vizier from entering into any negotiations which might lead to an alliance with the Marattas; ſince we might by this means be precluded from taking ſuch meaſures as the Company's exact orders might render neceſſary. But we could not approve of a promiſe being made to him of the junction of our forces in the proſecution of an offenſive war; the more eſpecially, as the Court of Directors, in their letters by the Lapwing, had promiſed to furniſh us with clear and preciſe inſtructions reſpecting our carrying on hoſtilities againſt the Marattas at a diſtance from our own borders; which (we added) might be ſoon expected," but which never came. We expreſſed ſome uneaſineſs at Capt. Harper's deputation, and deſired that he might be recalled as ſoon as he conveniently could be, as we did not chuſe to "appear as principals in theſe negotiations." In the mean time, the meaſures purſued by Sir Robert Barker had taken their courſe; and while I diſavow any concern in them, I may add, that they proved fortunate in their event. Capt. Harper returned on May 21. after having prevailed on Hafez Rahmet to agree to a perſonal meeting with the Vizier; the conſequence of which was, that on June 17. a treaty of alliance was concluded and reciprocally interchanged between the Rohilla chiefs and the Nabob Sujah Dowla; and a ſeparate agreement on the

part of the Rohillas, to pay forty lacks of rupees to the Nabob Vizier for the expulſion of the Marattas, "whether effected by peace or war;" ten lacks to be paid on the immediate effect of his march, "enabling the families of the Rohillas to leave the woods, and return to their habitations;" the reſt in three years.

Both deeds were executed in the preſence of Gen. Sir Robert Barker, and his ſignature affixed to both as a witneſs to them. But the ſame act made him the guarantee of both; and virtually, by his repreſentation, extended the ſame obligation to the Company; for it has been ſhewn, that he was the inſtrument of the negotiation, and that the Rohillas themſelves had refuſed to treat with the Nabob alone, that is, without the junction of the Engliſh name and faith with his.

Thus it appears, that, by a regular and natural gradation of events, the government of Bengal found itſelf entangled in the firſt movements of a war which it had fought to avoid, but which was in its principle and object defenſive; and though extending beyond the line of its preſcribed operations, had been recently marked out as an exception to it by the Court of Directors in their general letter of Aug. 28. 1772, which is that to which the Select Committee alluded in their inſtructions to Gen. Sir Robert Barker, of April 30; and that, whether the meaſures which led to this criſis of affairs were right or wrong, or whether the events which produced it might or ought to have been diverted into another direction, I myſelf have no concern in either queſtion. The movements of the machine (if I may be allowed the figure) had received their firſt impulſe from other hands, before the charge of it could be affirmed in any ſenſe to have devolved to mine, and were independent of me. In this ſtate, progreſs, and direction, I received the ſhare allotted to me in its management; and to theſe, even in the ſubſequent conduct of it, my judgement was neceſſarily compelled to bend itſelf, whether I approved of the paſt, or diſapproved it.

I entreat the permiſſion of this Honourable Houſe to proceed in my narrative in the words of my letters, written on the ſame ſubject, and for a ſimilar purpoſe, to the Court of Directors, on Dec. 3. 1774. Some claim I may be allowed to an indulgence of time for my reply to the other multiplied and voluminous charges exiſting againſt me; the laboured production of years requiring days for their refutation: I ſhall hereby avoid the delays of reference and compilation, and can with confidence offer this recital as genuine, ſince it was written with the freſh impreſſion of the facts and events which appertain to it; and with it I ſhall cloſe my defence againſt the firſt charge exhibited againſt me.

Extract of a letter to the Court of Directors, dated Dec. 3. 1773.

"In the beginning of the year 1772, the Marattas invaded the country of the Rohillas, which, after a ſhort but ineffectual oppoſition at Sukkertol, was left at large expoſed to their ravages. The Vizier, alarmed at their approach to the only part of his dominions which was eaſily acceſſible by ſuch an enemy, applied with ſuch earneſtneſs to Sir Robert Barker, who was at that time with him, for the aſſiſtance of an Engliſh force, and the General thought the neceſſity ſo urgent, that of his own authority he ſent orders to the firſt brigade, which was ſtationed at Dinapore, to march inſtantly into the province of Oude. The Board diſapproving this irregular proceeding, refuſed their confirmation of it, and the brigade having reached the length of Benares, remained there till the beginning of June, and then returned to its former ſtation. The Vizier, availing himſelf of this movement, offered his protection to the Rohillas, and entered into a general treaty of alliance with the chiefs of that nation, and a ſeparate one with Hafez Rahmet Cawn, their principal, who, in their name, and with their authority, engaged to pay him forty lacks of rupees for that ſupport, whenever the Marattas evacuated the country: tranſlations of both treaties are recorded at length in the conſultation of July 23. 1772; and the original of the latter is in the actual poſſeſſion of the Secretary, atteſted by Gen. Barker, who was preſent at the ratification of both.

On the approach of the rainy ſeaſon, the Marattas evacuated the country, and the Vizier demanded the ſtipulated recompence from the Rohillas, but they evaded the payment.

In the latter end of 1772, the Marattas extorted from the King a grant of the diſtricts of Corah and Currah, which had been ceded to him by the Company for the expreſs purpoſe of maintaining his dignity,

dignity, and were preparing to take poſſeſſion; and as this acquiſition would have made them maſters of the whole tract of country lying between the rivers Ganges and Jumna, and bordering upon the province of Oude, the Vizier again applied for aſſiſtance to repel ſuch dangerous neighbours.

The proceedings of the late Council, in their ſecret department, of Feb. 1. 1773, treat this ſubject very largely, and ſhew how much they conſidered not only the ſafety of the Vizier, but even of the Company's poſſeſſions, to be endangered by this formidable incroachment of the Maratta ſtate. It was ultimately concluded, to comply with the requiſition of the Vizier, by ſending the firſt brigade for the protection of his dominions againſt any attempt which the Marattas might make on them; and alſo determined to prevent their deſign on Corah, by taking prior poſſeſſion for the Company, who had certainly the beſt title to it when the King could no longer keep it. It was not to be ſuppoſed that the Marattas would quietly ſubmit to the loſs of a territory, which they had uſed the moſt perfidious means to obtain; and every precaution was therefore neceſſary to guard againſt their efforts to recover it.

The Company's orders of Aug. 28. 1771, expreſsly allowed the neceſſity of departing on ſome occaſions from the limited plan which they had for a long time paſt enjoined; and in conſequence, the Rohilla country north of the Ganges was included within the line of action preſcribed to the General in his inſtructions; becauſe, if the Marattas, either by the defeat, or, which was as likely to happen, by the deſertion of the Rohillas to their cauſe, ſhould gain a footing in that country, nothing could oppoſe their entering into the province of Oude, and laying it waſte, in ſpite of any attempt of our forces, united with the Vizier's, to prevent them. The map which accompanies this will demonſtrate this truth more powerfully than any verbal argument.

It was not to be ſuppoſed that the Marattas, whoſe ambition for ſome years paſt had aſpired to univerſal conqueſt, and who had extended their arms from the centre of the Balaghaut to the northern extremity of Indoſtan, ſhould ſit down contented when they had added the Doaab, Corah, and Allahabad to their dominions; on the contrary, there was every reaſon to apprehend, and it was publicly reported in their own camp, that they would next carry their operations into the country of the Vizier, and even into the Company's own poſſeſſions.

On the grounds which I have deſcribed, it was agreed to maintain the province of Corah againſt the Marattas, and afterwards to extend our arms beyond the preſcribed line of the dominions of our ally into the Rohilla country, by a diſcretional latitude allowed the General as above mentioned, which he accordingly made uſe of, by marching the brigade as far as Ramgaut; and we have the ſtrongeſt reaſons to believe, that it was attended with every immediate advantage which we had projected from ſuch a meaſure, as the Marattas lay during the whole campaign of 1773 in the neighbourhood of our army, but without daring either to croſs the river, or to approach the borders of Corah; and before the ſetting in of the rains of that year, their domeſtic troubles obliged them to return to their proper dominions."

Of the reſolution to enter the Rohilla country, for its defence againſt the Marattas, the Court of Directors were firſt adviſed in the general letter by the of the 31ſt March 1773, which arrived in England long before the departure of the tranſports. The effectual protection then afforded the Rohillas, and the departure of the Marattas, having eſtabliſhed beyond all conteſt the right of the Vizier to the forty lacks, which had been ſtipulated for this important ſervice, and which, by the terms of the engagement, were really due the preceding year; on the retreat of the Marattas from their country, he demanded payment of Hafez Rhamet Cawn, who refuſed it. The Vizier alſo accuſed him of having ſecretly encouraged the Marattas, and ſent them a ſupply of money; and, if I miſtake not, Gen. Sir Robert Barker, in ſome of his letters, mentions the ſame circumſtance. The plea of juſtice thus coinciding with the principles of found policy, which dictated to the Vizier the neceſſity of ſecuring himſelf againſt the intrigues and perfidy of the Rohillas, who from their ſituation were moſt capable of hurting him in his conteſts with more powerful enemies, and from their natural weakneſs, and the jealouſy inſeparable from it, would ever ſeek for their ſafety in fomenting or joining in attempts againſt him,

him, he formed the deſign of invading and reducing their country: as his own ſtrength was unequal to ſuch an undertaking, he ſolicited the aid of this government for effecting it, and made an offer of fifty lacks of rupees, to be paid on its accompliſhment. As this propoſal was urged in the warmeſt terms, both in perſon to Sir Robert Barker, and in his letter to me, and this had long been a favourite project of the Vizier, the Board judged, with me, that it might afford a fair occaſion to urge the improvement of our alliance, by obtaining his aſſent to a more equitable compenſation for the expence attending the aid which he occaſionally received from our forces, and to free the Company from the embarraſſment to which they might be ſubjected, by retaining the property and poſſeſſion of the remote diſtricts of Corah and Illahabad. For this purpoſe, it was agreed that I ſhould write the following letter to the Vizier, which I beg leave to quote at large, becauſe it fixes the ſource of thoſe engagements which took place by a progreſſive train of meaſures, and terminated in the Rohilla war; and will mark at leaſt, that this was not the effect of a precipitate and unweighed reſolution, or a tame acquieſcence in the Vizier's ſchemes of ambition, but the reſult of long deliberation, originally deviſed, and conſiſtently employed as an inſtrument of promoting the intereſt of the Company, of perpetuating the dependence of their ally, and converting it to a channel of utility.

"*Fort William, April* 21. 1773. I have received your Excellency's letter, mentioning the particulars of your operations againſt the Marattas. You promiſe to the General, that whenever the Marattas ſhall be driven out of the Rohilla country, and Hafez Rahmet Cawn ſhall fulfil his agreement of forty lacks of rupees, you will give him that ſum to the Company; and that, ſhould the Rohilla chiefs be guilty of a breach of their agreement, we will thoroughly exterminate them, and ſettle your Excellency in the country; you will in that caſe pay the Company fifty lacks of rupees in ready money, and exempt them from the King's tribute. Upon the ſame ſubject the General has alſo written to me fully. Every circumſtance which you have written to me I conſider as a proof of the cordial attachment which ſubſiſts between us, and of the confidence and reliance which you place in the friendſhip of the Engliſh Company; but the points which you have propoſed require much conſideration, and the previous ratification of a formal agreement, before I can aſſent to them; otherwiſe I might incur the diſpleaſure of my employers.

It is true that I have long thought, that the union of the Rohilla country with yours, either by ſure and permanent obligation of friendſhip, or by reducing it to obedience, if they ſhould render ſuch an attempt juſtifiable by any act of enmity or treachery, would be an adviſable point for you to attain; becauſe by that means the defenſive line of your dominions would be completed, by including within it all the land lying on that ſide of the river Ganges, and you would be in no danger from an attack from that quarter, whenever the Marattas ſhould commit diſturbances in another. But it appears to me, that this is an object not to be attained by an occaſional view of the country; and its diſtance from the provinces of Bengal will not admit of the continuance of the Engliſh forces longer than the period which remains of dry weather.

You will pleaſe to remember they were ſent for your aſſiſtance, and to defend the province of Corah againſt the Marattas. Thus far only am I authoriſed, by the commands of my ſuperiors, to employ them beyond the limits of their own poſſeſſions; and even this is the cauſe of an heavy loſs and riſk to their affairs, eſpecially in the expences of their troops and ſtores, and in the abſence of ſo great a part of their force, which was originally deſtined for the ſole defence of the countries dependant on Bengal.

You have frequently repeated in your letters the remarks, that to wait till the enemy was at your door, and then to write for the aſſiſtance of our forces, would anſwer no good purpoſe; but that every year the ſame cauſe would require their return to the ſame ſervice, and paſs without effecting any purpoſe of real advantage. My friend, all this is true; but it proceeds from the want of proper meaſures having been previouſly taken, and from the imperfect footing on which affairs between us have been eſtabliſhed. The concern which the Company take in your ſafety, and the duties of friendſhip which their commands and our inclinations equally enjoin us to obſerve inviolably to their allies, and eſpecially to one

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ſo cloſely united by an approved attachment to them, would not ſuffer us to with-hold our aid when your affairs require it; but it has always been with reluctance that we have ſuffered the army to paſs the frontiers of our own country, becauſe the loſs and inconvenience attending it were certain; and although, joined with your forces, there is no cauſe to fear the moſt powerful efforts of our enemies, yet the events of war are at the diſpoſal of the Almighty; and the only fruits which the moſt ſplendid ſucceſſes can afford us are, the reputation of having maintained the faith of our alliance, in oppoſition to every incentive of ſelf-intereſt and ſelf-defence. Thus circumſtanced, we are precluded from deriving any benefit from your ſupport; and ours can only afford you a relief from preſent danger, without any proviſion of future ſecurity. For theſe reaſons, I have often wiſhed for a perſonal interview with you, for the purpoſe of removing difficulties, and perpetuating the alliance with your Excellency on terms more ſuitable to our mutual intereſts. Your Excellency alſo hath repeatedly expreſſed the ſame inclination: I therefore write, that if your affairs will at this ſeaſon admit of giving me a meeting, I will haſten to obtain it as ſoon as I am able, after the receipt of your letter in reply to this; if otherwiſe, I muſt wait for it at ſome more diſtant period, as the affairs of this government will indiſpenſably require my preſence at this place after three or four months, and it is uncertain when I ſhall again have an interval of leiſure for ſuch a journey. In the mean time, your Excellency and the General are at a great diſtance from the province of Corah, and the affairs of that province require the preſence of a perſon on the behalf of the Company, to regulate and take charge of it, until it ſhall hereafter be determined in what manner it ſhall be finally diſpoſed of. I have judged it adviſable to depute Mr James Lawrell, a gentleman of the Council at Calcutta, on this ſervice, and he will ſet out accordingly in a few days, which I hope you will approve."

The allurement thus held out to the Vizier ſucceeded. He propoſed, in reply, a meeting with me at Benares, which took place accordingly. I found him ſtill equally bent on the deſign of reducing the Rohillas, which I encouraged, as I had before done, by dwelling on the advantages which he would derive from its ſucceſs; but objecting with great force the orders of the Company, reſtricting us from ſuch remote ſchemes of conqueſt, to which I therefore could not aſſent, without ſuch conditions obtained in return for it as might obviate their diſpleaſure, and win their ſanction to ſo hazardous and unauthorized a meaſure. I fear not to quote theſe expreſſions, addreſſing myſelf to fair and unbiaſſed judges, who will not infer my real ſentiments from the ſtyle and arguments of a political negotiation.

I told him, that the Company had drawn themſelves into great diſtreſs by the enormous load of their military expences, one entire brigade being kept up for the ſole purpoſe of maintaining a connection with him, ſince it was uſeleſs and unneceſſary to the protection of our own provinces; that if he wiſhed therefore to avail himſelf of our aid, either in preventing, or even in repelling the deſigns of his enemies, he muſt firſt agree to bear a more equal ſhare of the burden of this expence, by paying the whole charge of the forces lent him for this ſervice, while they were ſo employed: to this, after much contention, he aſſented; and the ſum of 210,000 rupees, which the General computed to be the amount of the expence, was fixed as the monthly ſubſidy to be paid for the brigade, whenever it ſhould paſs the borders of the province of Bahar, on his requiſition. Having obtained this point, which I conſidered in the light of a perpetual military fund, I eaſily yielded my aſſent to the Rohilla plan, on the ſtipulation of forty lacks for its accompliſhment: ten lacks being deducted from his firſt offer, on account of the difference which had taken place in the ſubſidy.

This agreement was no ſooner made than he ſuddenly repented, deſired to decline the war with the Rohillas till a more favourable conjuncture, when he ſhould be leſs embarraſſed by other engagements; agreeing, however, to the monthly ſubſidy, whenever his future occaſions ſhould oblige him to require the aid of our forces. Thus the Rohilla plan remained rather ſuſpended than wholly abandoned, although it was left optional in our government to reject or aſſent to it on a future occaſion. Meſſ. Lawrell and Vanſittart, who were with me at the time, and to whom I made a daily communication, in writing, of the ſubſtance

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of every converſation which paſſed between the Vizier and myſelf, will vouch for the literal truth of this narrative as correſponding with what I then repeated to them: and I believe it will appear from it, that although I had not engaged the government, by any expreſs obligation, to comply with any future application of the Vizier to ſupport his pretenſions on the Rohillas; yet, as the moſt eſſential article of the treaty had originated from this deſign, and had been yielded to in conſideration of my agreement to engage in it, it would have been dithonourable to decline the undertaking, when propoſed under circumſtances as favourable to its ſucceſs and the general intereſts of the Company as they were when I firſt offered to engage in it. Soon after my return to Calcutta, the Vizier renewed the propoſal for invading the Rohillas; and repeated his deſire of engaging in it on the conditions before agreed upon. A variety of arguments concurred to favour it at this particular time, none to oppoſe it. The Marattas were ſo much occupied by their own diſſentions, that they could not even defend their poſſeſſions in the Douab, much leſs were they likely to interrupt our operations againſt the Rohillas: the King had no means of interference but by his General, Nudjeff Cawn, for whoſe attachment we had ſtronger ſecurity in his intereſt, and in his fear of his rival, Abdul Ahed Cawn, than his maſter had in his allegiance. The Rohillas were too weak to reſiſt ſo powerful an attack; and as their country was open and undefended, either by defiles, woods, or fortreſſes, and in its greateſt extent did not exceed 200 miles, its entire ſubjection did not require any length of time.

To theſe inducements, which apply only to the ſucceſs of the undertaking, other motives, equally powerful, engaged our attention to it, as a meaſure neceſſary to the intereſts and ſafety of the Company.

All our advices, both public and private, repreſented the diſtreſſes of the Company at home as extreme.

The letters from the Court of Directors called upon us moſt loudly for ample remittances, and a reduction of our military expences. At the ſame time, ſuch was the ſtate of affairs in this government, that for many years paſt the income of the year was found inadequate to its expence; to defray which, a heavy bond debt, amounting at one time to an hundred and twenty-five lacks of rupees, had accumulated. The Board had beſtowed much labour and time in the retrenchment of their expences, but much remained yet to be done; and the regulations which they had already formed, required time to produce any viſible effect.

By allowing the Vizier the military aid which he required, a ſaving of near one third of our military expences would be effected during the period of ſuch a ſervice; the ſtipulation of forty lacks would afford an ample ſupply to our treaſury, and to the currency of the country; the Vizier would be freed from a troubleſome neighbourhood, and his dominions would be made more defenſible while his alliance with the Company ſubſiſted, by being completely ſhut in between the river Ganges and the mountains; and his dependence on the Company would be increaſed by that extenſion of his poſſeſſions, as he himſelf was incapable of defending even his ancient poſſeſſions without our ſupport.

For a more ample diſcuſſion of theſe arguments, I beg leave to refer to the conſultation in the ſecret department of November 26. 1773; in which it was concluded, after a long debate, to conſent to the Vizier's requiſition. As a precaution againſt any effects which were to be apprehended from the Vizier's irreſolution, the conditions originally accepted for this engagement were dictated to him in the form of a letter to be written by him, in which a clauſe was inſerted, that whether the country was conquered, or a peace concluded between him and the enemy, the ſtipulation for the forty lacks ſhould become equally due.

Of this engagement I ſhall ſpeak more hereafter.

On Feb. 24. 1774, the ſecond brigade arrived within the territory of the Vizier.—On April 17. the united forces entered the borders of the Rohilla dominions; and, on the 23d of the ſame month, engaged and defeated the Rohillas, with the death of their leader, Hafez Rahmet Cawn. From that period the conqueſt of that country may be dated, no material oppoſition having been ſince made.

On Oct. 6. the war was finally concluded by the treaty with Fyzoolla Cawn. Fifteen lacks of rupees, which he engaged to pay to the Vizier in ready money,

ney, were to be immediately appropriated to the payment of part of the ſtipulation of forty lacks due from the Vizier to the Company; and we are informed, that the Vizier has returned with expedition to Fyzabad, for the expreſs purpoſe of diſcharging the remainder.

The ſubſidy had been punctually paid to the end of September, by the laſt advices received on that ſubject from Col. Champion, dated Oct. 24.

[*To be continued.*]

PARLIAMENT. [p. 283.]

April 11. The order of the day being read, for the ſecond reading of the turbot fiſhery bill, Mr Rolle roſe, and after a few preferatory words, ſtating the alarm the bill had given to foreign neighbouring ſtates, moved, That the ſecond reading be put off to that day ſix months.

Mr Beaufoy ſaid, As the bill was thought to contain matter prejudicial, and in ſome degree dangerous, to the trade of this country, he ſhould wave purſuing it any further this ſeſſion; but for his own part, he did not conceive that the preference it was meant to give to Britiſh ſhips, was ſuch as ought to give offence to Holland; it only laid a ſmall duty on their fiſh, and did not prohibit their bringing turbot to this country; he then ſtated, that King William, who was a Dutchman, and known to have a ſtrong partiality for his own country, paſſed a bill not to lay a duty, but totally to prohibit the Dutch from ſupplying our markets.

Mr Dempſter ſaid, he thought it wrong to put off the bill, merely on account of its giving offence to Holland; for in every country, from the greateſt Monarchy, to the moſt petty State or Republic, it was a univerſal maxim, to give preference to its own ſubjects. He ſtated, that all other fiſh was entirely prohibited to be imported in foreign bottoms; and he could ſee no reaſon why the bill might not be ſuffered to paſs.

The bill was thrown out.

The Houſe having reſolved into a committee on the Greenland fiſhery, April 12. Mr Jenkinſon roſe, and begged leave to ſtate ſuch facts as he had been able to acquire from perſons concerned in the trade. With reſpect to the meaſure he meant to propoſe, he had the misfortune to differ both from the commiſſioners of the cuſtoms and the merchants. The former, in their anſwer to the privy council, had recommended, that no farther bounties ſhould be granted on the Greenland fiſhery, as the trade was ſo flouriſhing that it could go on without bounties; and the merchants, on the other hand aſſerting, that unleſs the preſent high bounties of 40s. a-ton were continued, the trade would be ruined. What he ſhould recommend would be a middle propoſition, which he was perſuaded would neither injure the fiſhery, nor take away too much of the public money. Mr Jenkinſon then ſtated, that laſt year the bounty on Engliſh ſhips alone amounted to 84,122 l. which, on an average, was 600 l. per ſhip; and, including Scotland, the bounty was 94,858 l.—The bounty which had been given ſince the commencement of the fiſhery, amounted to 1,265,461 l. and was every year increaſing; for the laſt year, there was about 158 ſhips employed, and already he had accounts of 188 fitting out; and a letter ſince morning of two more, making together 190, ſome of which were fitting out at Exeter, a ſea-port, in his opinion, by no means calculated for the trade; it therefore appeared, that many of the ſhips were fitted out merely with a view of getting the bounty, which this year would amount to 114,000 l. He then ſtated the hiſtory of the trade, out of which we were driven, in 1618; but in 1672, we made an attempt to regain it, but by no means ſucceſsful until 1733, when a bounty of 20s. per ton was given; which not fully anſwering the deſired end, in 1740 a further addition of 10s. per ton was added, which was continued until 1750, when it was thought neceſſary to give a bounty of 40s. per ton, under which bounty the trade had continued to the preſent day. But as we were now expert, and it ſeldom happened that a loſing voyage was made, he could not conceive that any injury could be ſuſtained if the bounty was lowered to 30s. per ton; for if a ſhip of 200 tons only got 30 ton of oil, and a ton and a half of bone, it was deemed a ſaving voyage,—if ſhe got more, it was profit: and he could aſſure the Houſe, that the 60 per cent. bounty on the produce, made a difference in the price of whalebone, from 240 l. to 392 l. per ton; and in oil from 21 l. to 34 l. per ton, which was an enormous difference: and one of the great benefits meant to be derived, was by no means anſwered, as the ſailors were protected from being impreſſed in time of war;

war; therefore, if the ſtate had ever ſo great a neceſſity for their ſervice, they were not to be had.—From examining the accounts of the number of tons employed during the years when the bounty was at 40 s. and the tons employed when the bounty was 30 s. it was clear that the average was greatly in favour of the latter; for, in the five years from 1777 to 1782, the average tonnage employed was 16,197, when the bounty was 30 s.; and the average of the twenty-ſeven years, from 1750 to 1777, when the bounty was at 40 s. it amounted only to 13,913 tons. After entering into the nature of the trade, and ſtating a variety of calculations, he ſaid the proper ſized ſhip for the trade was about 300 tons, which carried ſix boats; he meant, therefore, as a regulation, that no ſhip, let her ſize be what it would, ſhould receive a bounty for more than 350 tons; and, at the ſame time, be obliged to have the maſter, and three-fourths of the ſeamen, Britiſh. He concluded with moving, "That a bounty of 30 s. per ton, be given on ſhips employed in the Greenland whale fiſhery."

Mr Dempſter ſtrenuouſly oppoſed the motion, and remonſtrated on the ill-choſen time for propoſing a meaſure likely to affect the Britiſh fiſheries, juſt after the cloſe of the war, when ſo many of our brave ſeamen were turned aſhore from our navy. He conjured the Rt Hon. Gentleman not to œconomize the public money ſo raſhly as to riſk the exiſtence of the Greenland fiſhery, which was one of the moſt important branches of our commerce, as well as one of the beſt nurſeries for our ſeamen. He was not terrified by the picture the Hon. Gentleman had drawn. If it had coſt the nation a million, it was a million wiſely laid out. The arts of peace were delightful; it had taken fifty years to expend a million in the eſtabliſhment of a moſt valuable fiſhery: One month's war would have coſt us the ſame ſum, perhaps more. 100,000l. a-year was a trifle for ſuch a purchaſe. Mr Dempſter alſo reprobated the idea of proceeding in a matter of ſuch infinite importance, without firſt inſtituting an enquiry in that Houſe; an examination of witneſſes before the Privy Council, was not, in his opinion, a ſufficient ground for that Houſe to found its preſent proceeding upon. He concluded with declaring, that he would give not only his voice but his vote againſt a queſtion which appeared to him to be of ſo miſchievous a tendency.

Mr Wilberforce ſaid, a few days ago he would have fully coincided in the reduction of the bounty; but when he recurred to the periods of the years 1780 and 1781, he ſaw that America was then totally deprived of the benefit of the whale fiſhery, and the Dutch did not ſend out ſhips in the trade; this was a very good reaſon why we had ſuch a number out, as we had no competition. The reſult of which is, that from our ſucceſs we are enabled to ſupply Germany with whalebone and oil in lieu of the Dutch. Denmark and Holland were now preparing to make efforts in that line; and we ought to conſider how far we ought to adhere to our former encouragements to our own ſubjects, to prevent the effects of an injurious emulation. Conſidering it as a nurſery for our ſeamen, he thought that even veſſels of 150 tons burden ought to be intitled to the bounty. In this caſe more apprentices ought to be taken out, as the advantages of improvement in theſe voyages fitted them for uſeful ſervice in a ſhort time: by a quick ſucceſſion, therefore, the number of our ſeamen would rapidly increaſe in this nurſery, and be in readineſs to turn over to the public ſervice when requiſite. By extending the bounty in this manner to ſmaller veſſels, encouragements would be given to people of ſmaller capitals to embark in the trade; but in the manner by which the bounty is diſtributed at preſent, the trade was a ſpecies of gambling: it was a mere lottery; for whoever had the greateſt ſucceſs in the fiſhery had the greateſt premium—ſo that, uniting the profits of his ſucceſs with the premium of 500l. his lot was equal to a 20,000l. prize in the lottery; whilſt another, who chanced to fail of ſucceſs, was like a man who drew a blank. He therefore thought, in juſtice to each adventurer, a more equal diſtribution of the bounty ought to take place.

The Lord Advocate contended for a continuance of the 40 s. bounty; arguing, that to reduce it would be a breach of faith with thoſe who, on the belief that the 40 s. bounty would be continued, had fitted out ſhips, and entered into the Greenland trade.

Lord Mulgrave was happy to find gentlemen unanimous on the ſubject of the proſperity of the navy; but he wiſhed to ſee their good intentions directed by propriety. The trade in queſtion was one which we created ourſelves, improved by

by our own dexterity, and brought to perfection by our own induſtry; but, however, he did not conſider it of that importance as to beſtow upon it the immenſe ſums called for, by which means the nation was at an expence of 60 per cent. which was a dear way of trading in a raw material, which we afterwards exported, to be wrought up by foreigners. Were the whalebone, &c. to be wrought at home, it would alter the caſe; but as it was now, we were paſſing a premium for foreign manufactures. He was never convinced that our naval ſtrength derived much from the Greenland trade, as ſome of the beſt ſeamen preferred it to any other ſervice, in conſequence of the goodneſs of the pay; ſo that the fact was, inſtead of ſailors being turned over from ſuch ſhips to others, that that ſervice was ſo deſirable as to induce ſeamen from other engagements to purſue that; and indeed the utmoſt he ever knew to be in the royal navy out of that ſervice, amounted but to a few hundreds. The idea of extending the bounty to veſſels of 150 tons, deſerved ſome notice. He conceived it totally proper, in the preſent ſtate of the country, to ſave every guinea that could be ſaved; which muſt ultimately contribute to the ſecurity and welfare of the nation.

Several other gentlemen ſtrenuouſly oppoſed the diminution. Mr Pitt ſupported the motion; and, on a diviſion, there appeared, Ayes 41, Noes 15; majority 26.

April 26. Mr Burke preſented more charges againſt Mr Haſtings, which were referred to the committee appointed to inquire into the ſubject.

Major Scott moved for leave to bring up a petition from Mr Haſtings, praying that he might be permitted to be heard, in his own defence, againſt the charges produced relative to his conduct in India; and that the Houſe would order a copy of thoſe charges to be delivered to him. After ſome debate, the prayer of the petition was granted.

Mr Burke moved, "That the Houſe reſolve itſelf into a committee, to examine evidence upon the articles againſt Mr Haſtings." On a diviſion, there were, for the motion 80, againſt it 139.

Mr Powis, April 28. moved, "That the petition from the Britiſh inhabitants in Canada (which had been two years before parliament) ſhould be read." This being done, he mentioned the royal proclamation, by which his Majeſty's ſubjects were invited, in 1764, to ſettle in Canada, which had been then lately conquered, and ceded to this country: by this proclamation they were taught to believe, that in due time the conſtitution of that province would be ſettled on the principles of the Britiſh conſtitution; but were grievouſly diſappointed, when, inſtead of that conſtitution, abſolute deſpotiſm had been eſtabliſhed by the Quebec act. He did not mean to move now for a total repeal of that act, and for eſtabliſhing a houſe of aſſembly; that might be thought a ſubject of too much difficulty to be agitated at preſent. He would therefore confine himſelf to a few points only. As the legiſlative council of Quebec was now conſtituted, it could not impoſe taxes; and as this country had ſolemnly renounced all right to tax any of her colonies, there is, in fact, no power in exiſtence at preſent that can lay taxes on the province of Canada; and as thoſe which actually ſubſiſt are not ſufficient to defray the expences of that government, they muſt therefore for ever remain a burden upon England, unleſs a power be veſted in the legiſlative council to tax the province. He would propoſe next, that the *habeas corpus* be extended to the Canadians; that they ſhould have the option of a trial by jury in civil caſes; and that their judges ſhould not be removeable at the pleaſure of the governor. Theſe were the principal points that he wiſhed to make the ſubject of a bill; and he concluded by moving for leave to bring in one, to explain and amend an act paſſed in 1774, commonly called *the Quebec act*.

Mr Pitt ſaw nothing objectionable in the few points to which the Hon. Gentleman meant to confine himſelf; but as it might hereafter be found neceſſary to eſtabliſh a more extenſive form of government in Canada, he thought it would be better to do it all at once than by piece-meal. In forming a conſtitution for that country, parliament ſhould know the real wiſhes of the inhabitants. The petition before the Houſe ſpoke the ſentiments of ſome, but not of all; for he had in his hand counter petitions from others, which very eſſentially differed from it: one, in particular, was ſigned by many thouſands of his Majeſty's Roman-Catholic ſubjects, who prayed that they might continue under the old French

laws of the colony. In this claſhing of ſentiments, his Majeſty's miniſters could only wiſh to aſcertain what was really the deſire of the inhabitants; and, for that purpoſe, Sir Guy Carleton had orders to collect all the information poſſible on that head, and tranſmit it home; by which information they hoped to be able to form a judgement of the ſteps neceſſary to be taken for the future government of the country. It was therefore with a view only to delay this buſineſs, until this information ſhould arrive, that he would oppoſe the introduction of the bill.

Mr Dempſter ſpoke on the propriety and neceſſity of its introduction. Upon the queſtion being put, the motion was negatived, Ayes 21, Noes 68.

Mr Dundas, on May 1. moved for leave to bring in a bill to amend and explain the late act appointing Lord Cornwallis Governor-General: leave was given. It being brought in on May 2. Mr Dundas moved, That it be read a ſecond time.

Mr Minchen objected to the rapidity with which this bill was precipitated through the Houſe, contrary to the eſtabliſhed orders of parliament. The little acquaintance which gentlemen had with the tendency and nature of the preſent bill, as well as what it might involve in its conſequences, intitled him to call on the Rt Hon. mover to elucidate and explain its contents.

Mr Dundas aſſured the Hon. Gentleman, that a very preſſing neceſſity called for the rapid paſſing of the bill in queſtion; for it was the opinion, he was informed, of the judges in India, that the appointment of Governor-General and Commander in Chief was contrary to law. He had propoſed to conſult Lord Macartney on the fact; but his Lordſhip declined giving him any information; but he was informed, from a quarter he was not at liberty to mention, that ſuch doubts exiſted in India; from whence it was inferred, that every action of Gen. Sloper was conſidered at that time as illegal; ſo that the preſent bill embraced, not only the immediate removal of theſe difficulties, but alſo had a retroſpect to indemnify Gen. Sloper in his paſt conduct. The clauſes which led to this miſunderſtanding were contained in the acts paſſed in the 13th and 21ſt years of his preſent Majeſty's reign, which, though underſtood in this country to be null by the bill paſſed in the 24th year of the preſent reign, was not ſo in India; ſo that we may probably be without a government there at preſent. This reaſon, he thought, ſhould have a due weight with the ſenſe of the Houſe; but moreover, it was feared, that Lord Cornwallis, on his arrival in India, might find theſe objections realiſed, and he underſtood that nobleman had departed two days ago: his intention was, to expedite the bill through the Houſe, and to diſpatch it to India, both by land and ſea, with all ſpeed, in order to be as ſoon as his Lordſhip at Fort-William.

Mr Anſtruther and Mr Burke heartily agreed with the Rt Hon. Gentleman who brought in the bill, and recommended the rapidity and diſpatch with which it was conducted; for bad as the ſyſtem adopted for the government of India was, yet, ſince enacted, it ought to be ſupported. —— The bill was read a third time, and paſſed, and ſent to the Lords, who agreed to it without any amendments.

On Monday, May 1. about a quarter paſt four, the order of the day was read, for hearing Mr Haſtings in anſwer to the charges brought againſt him by Mr Burke; and he accordingly appeared at the bar. For his defence, ſee p. 209.

On May 2. after Mr Haſtings had finiſhed his defence at the bar, Mr Burke moved, that the Houſe reſolve into a committee, to conſider of the charges of high crimes and miſdemeanors againſt Mr Haſtings. The Houſe having accordingly gone into a committee, Mr Burke ſaid, that, with their permiſſion, he would inſtantly proceed to the calling witneſſes; which being granted, he called in Sir Robert Barker, whoſe examination was directed chiefly towards the motives that occaſioned the Rohilla war. On May 3. Col. Champion was examined relative to the Rohilla war. On May 5. Mr Burke brought up another charge againſt Mr Haſtings, which was received; and on the 8th Major Scott preſented another petition from Mr Haſtings, praying to be heard on this charge, which was agreed to. The examination of witneſſes was then reſumed, and Major Marſac underwent a long examination reſpecting the Begums, the ſtate in which the country of Benares was previous to the expulſion of Cheit Sing, and ſeveral other points. Mr Haſtings next day appeared at the bar, and, with the concurrence of the

the Houſe, he delivered in minutes in anſwer to the above charge.

The order of the day, May 4. being read for the Houſe going into the conſideration of the bill for veſting certain ſums in commiſſioners at the end of every quarter, to be by them applied to the reduction of the national debt,

Mr Sheridan roſe, and, in a ſpeech of conſiderable length, wholly directed to alledged authorities and calculations, the validity of which he called on the miniſter to contradict, propoſed, that the further conſideration of this bill ſhould be deferred on the grounds he had to offer, which, in his opinion, were ſo tenible, that if he was obliged to yield, it would not be through the want of arguments, which they amply furniſhed. As to the object of the bill, which went to the reduction of the national debt, as it was an object ſo truly deſireable, and in which he heartily joined, he ſhould not at preſent ſay any thing on that head—it was a conſummation devoutly to be wiſhed; he would therefore confine his obſervations to the report of the ſelect committee, the ſubject of the day, a ſubject of ſuch importance, that he truſted their attention would be directed to it in the courſe of the debate. The Hon. Gentleman, (Mr Pitt), when he brought forward this bill, obſerved, that it drew the eyes of all Europe; he therefore wiſhed, that the Committee might have ſtated the accounts in ſuch a manner as to remove every cauſe of ſuſpicion on this article, and to convince them that we were not afraid to meet the ſituation of our affairs, however diſtreſſingly they might have been painted. This would have ſaved many opinions ſince got abroad, by no means advantageous to this matter, on which he proceeded to make many remarks, giving it as his opinion, that the opinions of a Noble Earl (Stanhope) on this ſubject, in a late publication, were in ſo many points conformable to his own, that he could wiſh to ſee them adopted. He then adverted to the ſelect Committee, on whom he did not intend to caſt the leaſt reflection, but only to obſerve, that the choice of them, in his idea, did not depend on that candour and liberality that ſhould operate on the occaſion, as they were apparently connected with the Hon. Gentleman (Mr Pitt) in many points, indeed in many more than he objected to on a ſimilar occaſion, in the perſon of his Hon. friend Mr Fox. The ſtatement of the accounts plainly ſhewed that this aſſertion did not flow from random, but the matureſt deliberation, as it was plain that they gave up their opinion to one that they eſteemed ſuperior. After this he condemned the partial mode (in his opinion) of comparative and illuſive calculation, that could only tend to miſlead the judgement, and divert the attention to glitter and ſhow, without the leaſt ſolidity. To favour the miniſter's idea of a ſurplus, they had every where in their ſtatements of the receipts taken that which was contingent as infallible, and that which was merely probable for an abſolute certainty; and had thus made it appear in all their calculations that they thought *if* was your only *ſurplus-maker*. It was true, a ſhort time might prove the inefficacy, and point out the futility of the whole beyond the force of argument; but ſhort as that time might be, it was not prudent to wait for its confirmation, as objects might preſent themſelves to-day, that could not be attained to-morrow. After ſtating, that in the article of cuſtoms alone, the deficiency was no leſs than 100,000l. in the quarterly account ending April 5. 1786, he proceeded to ſhow, that the glove and horſe tax, though reckoned together at 150,000l. ſcarcely produced 35,000l. yet to ſupply theſe deficiencies, nothing better had been ſuggeſted than a tax on the traſh in perfume-ſhops, by giving parliamentary ſanction to rouge, and legalizing pomatum. The only proper tax, in his opinion, was the article of hair powder, which had been originally ſuggeſted by a Noble Lord, who had certainly contributed his ſhare towards the tax, by ſuggeſting the idea. [Here a loud laugh took place at the expence of Lord Surrey's head, which has been long unconſcious of any external embelliſhment.] After commenting at great length on theſe ſtatements, he adverted to the abſurdity of placing the receipts of the preſent year againſt the expenditure of 1791. We were acting at preſent a part the moſt imprudent; we were graſping with too eager a hand the bloſſoms of our proſperity, and ſpoiling the hope of future harveſts. He then read the following reſolutions.

"That the amount of the national income has not been taken by an average of a number of years ſince the peace, but upon one year only.

That the fund does not ariſe from any preſent

preſent exiſting ſurplus, but upon a ſurplus to take place in the year 1791.

That thoſe parts of the revenue upon which the future income is calculated, appear to have been uncommonly productive.

That it does not appear, that they have inquired, whether this increaſe was owing to cauſes that were likely to be permanent.

That the amount of the laſt quarter, ending in April, 100,000l. was deficient in the cuſtoms.

That the above deficiency is to be deducted from the amount of the revenue, which reduces it to 15,200,000l.

That the expenditure for the year 1786 conſiderably exceeds that ſum; and that the ſum of a million for a ſinking fund can only be raiſed by new burthens, or by loans of exchequer bills, which are dangerous in time of peace.

That it will be a period of four years before it can take place; and, before that time, a new proviſion muſt be made for 6,201,000l."

Mr Grenville ſaid, he was happy to have at length an opportunity of hearing objections ſo long promiſed, and ſo early threatened. He had, he confeſſed, his apprehenſions, as a good citizen, that ſome ſerious error, which had been overlooked by the Committee, might be found in the report. He was, however, totally releaſed from his fears by what he had now heard. He then obſerved how trifling the cavils were, which had been the objects of ſuch long and ingenious reſearch, when ſo little could be found objectionable in the eſtimates of a revenue of 15 millions. The idea had been imputed to the Committee, of having taken the averages where they were favourable to their purpoſe, and of taking in their ſtead, where they were unfavourable, the produce of the current year. This objection had been particularly urged to the ſtatement of the produce of the land and malt. Theſe had been ſtated together at 2,600,000l. But how would the triumph of the objectors decline, when it was ſeen in the laſt quarterly account, that inſtead of 2,600,000l. the ſum for which they had been given, they were found to produce no leſs than 2,850,000l.? If gentlemen thought proper to inſiſt on trifling inaccuracies, here was, in his opinion, a full and complete anſwer to their objections; and when the Committee were accuſed of having exaggerated the different branches of receipt, the reply was concluſive—that in one ſingle article of receipt their eſtimate had fallen ſhort of the reality by no leſs than 250,000l. He aſſerted the propriety of drawing aids from a lottery. Until ſome method could be deviſed of ſuppreſſing the ſpirit of gambling, it may as well be exerciſed with profit to the ſtate as to individuals; and we may as well pretend to reject the profits drawn to the ſtate from wine and beer, becauſe temporary miſchiefs occurred from the intoxication which they occaſioned.

Mr Beaufoy ſaid, that as a member of the Committee, and therefore an accuſed man, he hoped the Houſe would indulge him for a ſhort time. He dwelt much on the advantages which had reſulted from the ſuppreſſion of ſmuggling; but contended that much was yet to be done. He inſtanced ſeveral frauds which now exiſted, particularly in the importation of rum. By the preſent mode of aſcertaining their contents, eight gallons were now ſubtracted from the real number in each puncheon; this defalcation of 5 s. per gallon on 20,000 puncheons imported, amounted to no leſs than 40,000l. per ann. all which might eaſily, in his opinion, be ſaved, by diminiſhing the number of uſeleſs officers, and at the ſame time increaſing the ſalaries and the alacrity of the remainder.

The queſtion was then put on Mr Sheridan's motion, which was negatived without a diviſion.

Mr Jenkinſon then roſe, and went very largely into the ſubject of the ſouthern whale-fiſhery, which he ſaid had applied for an encouragement, which it deſerved and wanted at preſent. The late bounties he ſaid were much too little, being only 6l. 17 s. per cent. on the value of the cargoes. He reprobated the idea of a bounty regulated according to the tonnage; it was a bounty he ſaid which might ſometimes ſave indolence from ruin, but could never ſtimulate to exertion. His idea was, that a bounty ſhould be given in the following manner, viz. 500l. each to the three veſſels which, after ſailing beyond the 36th degree of ſouthern latitude, brought home the greateſt quantity of oil; to the three which brought the ſecond greateſt quantity, 400l. each; to the third 300l. each; to the fourth 200l. each; and the fifth 100l. each. He alſo propoſed to give, independent of the quantity, to the firſt veſſel which arrived,

700l.

700l. to the second, third, fourth, and fifth, 600l. 500l. 400l. and 300l. respectively. He wished that Americans settling in this country should be intitled to a share of those bounties after a certain time; and concluded with suggesting several regulations for the prevention of frauds.

His resolutions were unanimously agreed to.

On May 5. Mr Pitt said, that he had this day a measure to propose, which had on a former occasion been agitated with much warmth, and given up to the popular clamour. At present he made no doubt but it would be received with more moderation. He believed, whatever might be the political differences in that House, and however various opinions might be on the state of the finances, all would unite in the necessity of improving the revenue by every adviseable measure. And indeed this disposition should be most prevalent amongst those who did not think so favourably as he did of the situation of this country. For whoever considered the decrease of duty on wines, owing in some degree to smuggling, and in others to adulteration, within the late years, must be convinced of the necessity of applying some remedy to the defalcation that appeared. On an average of eight years, beginning in 1737, the importation of wine was at 19,000 tons. On an average of the eight following years, it was reduced to 12,000; and on the average of the last four years it amounted only to 10,000 tons. Supposing, then, that the consumption of wine was not greater than at the period first alluded to, the increase to the revenue, by the measures he had to propose, would form a difference of 360,000l. But notwithstanding the importance of the object, he would not recommend the improvement in the revenue at the expence of any portion of our freedom or constitution, if the alterations to be made could be thought subject to any imputations of that nature. The objections to Sir Robert Walpole's plan were, that it would increase the power of the Crown by the additional number of officers to be created, and injure the public liberty, by making every man's house liable to be searched by excisemen. In the plan proposed those objections would be done away, as the regulations would require no greater addition of officers than 260, whose salaries would not amount to more than 12,000l. The influence of the excise would also be confined to persons dealing in wine, either by wholesale or retail, and not be extended to private individuals. In respect also to the number of those, which was very small, who sold wine without having a spirit-licence at the same time, there could be no inconvenience in that quarter. There might indeed be some difficulty in arranging the article of bottles, but he thought such regulations might be devised as would obviate the difficulty. He would not trouble the Committee with any further explanation in the present stage, as wishing to afford them the most ample opportunity for discussion hereafter. Mr Pitt concluded with moving his resolutions, which went to repeal a part of the existing duties, and to place 35l. per ton on the French wines, and 17l. per ton on Port wines, in the hands of the commissioners of excise.

Mr Dempster, Sir Grey Cooper, Mr Fox, Ald. Watson, &c. expressed their apprehensions of danger from this measure, but reserved their arguments till the bill should be brought in.—The resolutions were agreed to.

State of Society, and Habits of Life, in France and Spain; with a hint to Administration on the impolicy of the British keeping possession of Gibraltar. By Mr Cumberland.

SOCIETY, in despotic governments, is narrowed according to the degree of rigour which the ruling tyrant exercises over his subjects. In some countries it is in a manner annihilated. As despotism relaxes towards limited monarchy, society is dilated in the same proportion. If we consider freedom of condition in no other light than as it affects society, a monarchy limited by law, like this of ours, is perhaps the freest constitution upon earth; because, was it to diverge from the center on which it now rests, either towards despotism on the one hand, or democracy on the other, the restraints upon social freedom would operate in the same degree, though not in the same mode; for whether that restraint is produced by the awe of a court, or the promiscuous licentiousness of a rabble, the barrier is in either case broken down; and whether it lets the cobler or the king's messenger into our company, the tyranny is insupportable, and society is enslaved.

When

When an Engliſhman is admitted into what are called the beſt circles in Paris, he generally finds ſomething captivating in them on a firſt acquaintance; for without ſpeaking of their internal recommendations, it is apt to flatter a man's vanity to find himſelf in an excluſive party, and to ſurmount thoſe difficulties which others cannot. As ſoon as he has had time to examine the component parts of this circle, into which he has ſo happily ſtepped, he readily diſcovers that it is a circle, for he goes round and round without one excurſion; the whole party follows the ſame ſtated revolution, their minds and bodies keep the ſame orbit, their opinions riſe and ſet with the regularity of planets, and for what is paſſing without their ſphere they know nothing of it. In this junto it rarely happens but ſome predominant ſpirit takes the lead, and if he is ambitious of making a maſter-ſtroke indeed, he may go the length to declare, *that he has the honour to profeſs himſelf an Atheiſt.* The creed of this leading ſpirit is the creed of the junto; there is no fear of controverſy; inveſtigation does not reach them; and that liberality of mind, which a colliſion of ideas only can produce, does not belong to them; you muſt fall in with their ſentiments, or keep out of their ſociety: and hence ariſes that over-ruling ſelf-opinion ſo peculiar to the French, that aſſumed ſuperiority ſo conſpicuous in their manners, which deſtroys the very eſſence of that politeneſs which they boaſt to excel in.

Politeneſs is nothing more than an elegant and concealed ſpecies of flattery, tending to put the perſon to whom it is addreſſed in good humour and reſpect with himſelf: But if there is a parade and diſplay affected in the exertion of it, if a man ſeems to ſay—*Look how condeſcending I am!*—whilſt he has only the common offices of civility to perform, ſuch politeneſs ſeems founded in miſtake, and calculated to recommend the wrong perſon; and this miſtake I have obſerved frequently to occur in French manners.

The national character of the Spaniards is very different from that of the French, and the habits of life in Madrid as oppoſite as may be from thoſe which appear at Paris. The Spaniards have been a great and free people, and though that grandeur and that freedom are no more, their traces are yet to be ſeen among the Caſtilians in particular. The common people have not yet contracted that obſequiouſneſs and ſubmiſſion which the rigour of their government, if no revolution occurs to redreſs it, muſt in time reduce them to.—The condition which this gallant nation is now found in, between the deſpotiſm of the throne, and the terrors of the inquiſition, cannot be aggravated by deſcription; body and mind are held in ſuch complete ſlavery by theſe too gloomy powers, that men are not willing to expoſe their perſons for the ſake of their opinions, and ſociety is of courſe exceedingly circumſcribed; to trifle away time ſeems all they aſpire to; converſation turns upon few topics, and they are ſuch as will not carry a diſpute; neither glowing with the zeal of party, nor the cordial interchange of mutual confidence; day after day rolls in the ſame languid round through life; their ſeminaries of education, eſpecially ſince the expulſion of the Jeſuits, are grievouſly in decline; learning is extinct; their faculties are whelmed in ſuperſtition, and ignorance covers them with a cloud of darkneſs, through which the brighteſt parts cannot find their way.

If this country ſaw its own intereſts in their true light, it would conciliate the affections of the Spaniſh nation, who are naturally diſpoſed towards England; the hoſtile policy of maintaining a haughty fortreſs on the extremity of their coaſt, which is no longer valuable than whilſt they continue to attack it, has driven them into a compact with France, odious to all true Spaniards, and which this country has the obvious means of diſſolving. It is by an alliance with England that Spain will recover her priſtine greatneſs. France is plunging her into provincial dependency; there is ſtill virtue in the Spaniſh nation; honeſty, ſimplicity, and ſobriety, are ſtill characteriſtics of the Caſtilian; he is brave, patient, and unrepining; no ſoldier lives harder, ſleeps leſs, or marches longer; treat him like a gentleman, and you may work him like a mule; his word is a paſſport in affairs of honour, and a bond in matters of property. That dignity of nature, which in the higheſt orders of the ſtate is miſerably debaſed, ſtill keeps its vigour in the bulk of the people, and will aſſuredly break out into ſome ſudden and general convulſion for their deliverance. If there is virtue and good ſenſe in the adminiſtration of this country, we ſhall ſeize the opportunity yet open to us.

A

A Voyage to the Cape of Good Hope, towards the antarctic polar circle, and round the world; but chiefly into the country of the Hottentots and Caffres, from the year 1772 to 1776. By Andrew Sparrman, M. D. Profeſſor of Phyſic at Stockholm, Fellow of the Royal Academy of Sciences in Sweden, &c. Tranſlated from the Swediſh. With plates, 2 vols. 4to. 1l. 10s. boards. Robinſon.

DR Sparrman ſtudied botany under Sir Charles Linnæus, the celebrated reſtorer of that ſcience, and was one of his favourite diſciples. He had made a voyage to China, at a very early age, with his kinſman the Chevalier Charles Guſtavus Eckeberg, commander of a Swediſh Eaſt-India ſhip, and known in ſome meaſure to this country by his account of the Chineſe huſbandry annexed to the tranſlation of the voyages of Oſbeck and Toreen; and the *Amœnitates Academicæ*, publiſhed under the inſpection of his great tutor, exhibit proofs of the young philoſopher's attention and ingenuity in the courſe of that voyage.

On his return to Upſal he applied to the ſtudy of phyſic, deſigning to follow that profeſſion; but his attention being principally ingroſſed by the ſcience of botany, he was exceedingly deſirous of reſiding for ſome time at the Cape of Good Hope, as the place of all others the beſt calculated to gratify his inclination. But it was neceſſary, on more accounts than one, that he ſhould have ſome appointment at that place; and Capt. Eckeberg procured for him that of tutor to the children of M. Kerſte, the Dutch Eaſt-India Company's reſident at Falſe Bay. The intereſt of Linnæus with the directors of the Swediſh Eaſt India Company procured him alſo a paſſage to to that place free of expence.

On his arrival at the Cape he entered on his double, we might ſay triple, employment; for he ſometimes practiſed as a phyſician; but with very different degrees of alacrity, as he bitterly complains of his confinement, and want of opportunities of purſuing his botanical ſtudies. He, notwithſtanding, found means to make ſeveral ſhort excurſions between the middle of April and the November following; and in October, the ſpring being then pretty well advanced, he took a fortnight's trip through the diſtrict which ſurrounds the Cape Town, and was very ſucceſsful in his reſearches with reſpect to plants and inſects.

In November a ſtop was put to all his meaſures, by the arrival of Capt. Cook at the Cape, in the Reſolution; on board of which were the Meſſ. Forſter, father and ſon, who engaged him as their aſſiſtant in the voyage which they had undertaken to make, as botaniſts, on board that ſhip, when Mr (now Sir Joſeph) Banks had declined going out in her. Our author's account of that voyage will not afford the reader much information, being little more than a collection of dates when they arrived at and left ſuch and ſuch places; where he has attempted more than this, he has more frequently fallen into error than could have been expected from any intelligent perſon who had actually made the voyage.

Our author, on his return to the Cape, began to make preparations for his intended expedition into the ſouth-eaſtern parts of Africa; but as he had the winter before him, he did it at his leiſure; and, in the mean time, formed an intimate acquaintance and friendſhip with a young African, M. Daniel Ferdinand Immelman, whoſe father was a lieutenant in the Dutch ſervice, and who had already, merely for his pleaſure, taken a ſhort trip into the inland parts of Africa.

The uſual mode of travelling here is in waggons drawn by oxen; and indeed ſome conveyance of this kind ſeems abſolutely neceſſary in ſuch an expedition as the author propoſed to himſelf, where he might ſometimes travel more than one hundred miles without meeting with any inhabitants able to furniſh him with a dinner: but the nature of his equipment, and the neceſſity for it, will beſt appear from his own words, a little abridged:

"M. Immelman provided himſelf with a good eaty nag, for which he gave fifty rix-dollars [about ten guineas]; I had already bought an ordinary galloway, and a new baggage-waggon, finiſhed in the ſame manner as thoſe in which peaſants uſually travel in this colony. To draw a waggon of this kind, there are uſually required five pair of oxen, which I therefore bargained for, at eight rix-dollars a-head. I further took with me medicines of ſeveral ſorts, as well for our own uſe, as for that of the peaſants, to whom they might be of great ſervice, and procure us a better reception. I likewiſe provided myſelf with a ſmall ſtock of glaſs-beads, braſs tinder-boxes, with ſteels for ſtriking fire, ſome knives, and ſome tobacco; all theſe were commodities pe-

culiarly acceptable to the Hottentots. We likewife took with us an oaken cafk, made for the purpofe of keeping ferpents and other animals in brandy; alfo feveral reams of paper for drying plants, with leads and needles for infects. Neither did we forget to take with us plenty of tea, coffee, chocolate, and fugar, partly for our own ufe, and partly to infinuate ourfelves into the good graces of the yeomen, who, by reafon of the great diftance they are at from the Cape, are often without thefe neceffaries. We were well provided with needles of feveral forts, as by means of thefe and a few fair words, we fhould be enabled to gain the good graces of the farmer's daughters, as well as their affiftance in collecting infects. I bought, too, thirty and odd pounds of gunpowder, balls, lead, &c. It is certain that the expence and quantity of this ammunition was much more than we were advifed to take with us, or than I myfelf thought neceffary. On our return to the Cape, however, after an eight month's journey, it was almoft all ufed. I would therefore advife every body who may hereafter undertake an expedition of this kind, to ftock themfelves well with powder and fhot. Every fhot does not take place, and not a little is expended in the fhooting at fmall birds; fome too muft be fpent in fhooting at marks. Befides, it may happen, as it did to me and my party, that for feveral weeks together, one may have little more to live upon than what falls before one's gun; not to mention that prudence requires one to be prepared with ammunition againft the hoftile attacks of men."

Dr Sparrman fet out from the Cape Town on the 25th of July, and in three or four days arrived at the hot baths in Hottentot's Holland, a low level diftrict, of fome extent, about fifty or fixty miles from Cape Town, and the farther extremity of it forms the moft foutherly points of Africa, called Cape L'Aguillas. Here our author propofed to ftay fome time, for the benefit of bathing; in hopes it might be of ufe to him in removing a rheumatic complaint under which he then laboured.

Toward the latter end of Auguft he was joined by his friend and fellow-traveller, M. Immelman, and on the 26th they fet out on their dreary expedition, directing their courfe to the eaftward, parallel to the coaft, and at the diftance of twenty to forty miles from it. On the 30th they came to the river Zonder-end, [river without end], where they met with the firft craal, or community of Hottentots; and our author gives the following defcription of that fingular people, as the refult of all his obfervations and inquiries on the fubject.

"They are as tall as moft Europeans; and as for their being, in general, more ſlender, this proceeds from their being more ſtinted and curtailed in their food, and likewife from their not uſing themſelves to hard labour. But that they have ſmall hands and feet compared with the other parts of their bodies, has been remarked by no one before, and may, perhaps, be looked on as a characteriſtic mark of this nation.

The root of the noſe is moſtly very low, by which means the diſtance of the eyes from each other is greater than in Europeans. In like manner the tip of the noſe is pretty flat. The iris is ſcarcely ever of a light colour, but has generally a dark brown caſt, ſometimes approaching to black.

Their ſkin is of a yellowiſh brown hue, which ſometimes reſembles that of an European who has the jaundice in a high degree; at the ſame time, however, this colour is not in the leaſt obſervable in the whites of their eyes. One does not find ſuch thick lips among the Hottontots as among their neighbours the Negroes, the Caffres, and the Mozambiques. In fine, their mouths are of a middling ſize, and almoſt always furniſhed with a ſet of the fineſt teeth which can be ſeen; and taken together with the reſt of their features, as well as their ſhape, carriage, and every motion, in ſhort, their *tout enſemble* indicates health and delight, or at leaſt an air of *ſans ſouci*. This careleſs mien, however, diſcovers marks at the ſame time both of alacrity and reſolution; qualities which the Hottentots, in fact, can ſhow upon occaſion.

The head would appear to be covered with a black, though not very cloſe, frizzled kind of wool, if the natural harſhneſs of it did not ſhew that it was hair, if poſſible, more woolly than that of the negroes. If in other reſpects there ſhould, by great chance, be obſerved any traces of a beard, or of hair in any other parts of the body, ſuch as are ſeen on the Europeans, they are, however, very trifling, and generally of the ſame kind as that on the head."

In

In deſcribing their dreſs, and the method of painting themſelves, he obſerves, that this latter (if painting it may be called) "conſiſts in beſmearing their bodies all over moſt copiouſly with fat, mixed with a little ſoot. This is never wiped off; on the contrary, I never ſaw them uſe any thing to clean their ſkins, except that, when, in greaſing the wheels of their waggons, their hands were beſmeared with tar and pitch, they uſed to get it off very eaſily with cow-dung, at the ſame time rubbing their arms into the bargain up to their ſhoulders with this coſmetic; ſo that as the duſt and other filth, together with their ſooty ointment, and the ſweat of their bodies, muſt neceſſarily, notwithſtanding it is continually wearing off, in ſome meaſure adhere to the ſkin, it contributes not a little to conceal the natural hue of the latter, and at the ſame time to change it from a bright amber-brown to a browniſh yellow colour obſcured with filth and naſtineſs. What has enabled me to determine the natural complexion of the Hottentots to be of an amber-yellow colour, was merely the ſcrupulous nicety of ſome few farmer's wives, who made one or two of their Hottentot girls ſcour their ſkins, that they might not be too filthy to look after their children, or to do any other buſineſs that required cleanlineſs.

Beſides the pleaſure the Hottentots enjoy in beſmearing their bodies from head to foot, they likewiſe perfume them with a powder of herbs, with which they powder both their heads and bodies, rubbing it in all over them when they beſmear themſelves. The odour of it is at the ſame time rank and aromatic, and ſeems to come neareſt to that of poppy mixed with ſpices. The plants uſed for this purpoſe are various ſpecies of the *dioſma*, called by the Hottentots *buckee*, and conſidered by them as poſſeſſing great virtues in curing diſorders. Some of theſe ſpecies are very common about the Cape; but one particular ſort, which I am told grows about Goud's river, is ſaid to be ſo valuable, that no more than a thimble full of it is given in exchange for a lamb.

The Hottentots, with their ſkins dreſſed up with greaſe and ſoot, and buckee powder, are by this means in a great meaſure defended from the influence of the air, and may in a manner reckon themſelves full dreſſed. In other reſpects both men and women are wont to appear quite undreſſed; indeed, I may ſay naked, except a trifling covering with which they always conceal certain parts of their bodies. With the men this covering conſiſts of a bag or flap made of ſkin; but as this piece of furniture is only faſtened by a ſmall part of its upper end to a narrow belt, and in other reſpects hanging quite looſe, it is but a very imperfect concealment; and when the wearer is walking, or otherwiſe in motion, it is none at all. They call this purſe by the Dutch name of *jackall*, the name of an animal of the fox-kind common in that country, as it is almoſt always prepared of the ſkin of this creature with the hairy ſide turned outwards. As another covering which decency requires of the men, we ought perhaps to conſider the two leather ſtraps, which generally hang from the bottom of the cloſe of the back down upon the thighs; each of them being of the form of an iſoſceles triangle, with their points or upper ends faſtened on the belt juſt mentioned, and with their baſes, at leaſt three fingers broad, hanging carelefsly down. Theſe ſtraps have very little dreſſing beſtowed on them, ſo that they make ſomewhat of a rattling as the Hottentot runs along: and probably, by fanning him, ſerve to produce an agreeable coolneſs.

[*To be continued.*]

A Political Index to the Hiſtories of Great Britain and Ireland; or, *A Complete Regiſter of the Hereditary Honours, Public Offices, and Perſons in Office, from the earlieſt periods to the preſent time. By Robert Beatſon, Eſq; 8vo. 9s. boards.* Creech, *Edinburgh*; Robinſons, Strahan, *&c. London.*

THE induſtrious compiler of this uſeful work informs us, in his preface, that it is the reſult of many years inquiry; that he proſecuted it, at firſt, without any view to publication, but merely for his own private ſatisfaction, being naturally curious and inquiſitive on ſubjects of this kind; and deeming it likewiſe intereſting to ſociety.

In the courſe of his reſearches, he tells us, (and the reſpectable character of the author intitles him to an unlimited credit for whatever he aſſerts), that he was enabled to detect a variety of miſtakes, and to correct many errors that have been publiſhed, reſpecting the peerage, the great officers of ſtate, the law, naval

and military officers, &c. And theſe miſtakes and errors having, unfortunately, happened in works of the firſt merit, which ſtand high in the eſtimation of the world, and which are often conſulted and referred to, they have been, conſequently, fixed and eſtabliſhed, in too many inſtances. In moſt of the hiſtories of Great Britain, ſays Mr Beatſon, and in particular the parliamentary hiſtories, when a nobleman may be the ſubject either of panegyric or cenſure, he is only mentioned by his title, and the reader is left in doubt, where titles have ſo frequently fluctuated from one family to another, to know the individual meant to be the object of condemnation or applauſe. In like manner, the officers of ſtate, of the houſehold, of the law, &c. are ſeldom mentioned in hiſtory, but by the name of the office they hold; by which means, in ſuch a rapid ſucceſſion of different perſons to the ſame office, the individual is loſt among the multitudes who have held the appointment.

We are further informed, that the ſatisfaction which his inquiries afforded him in one branch, induced him to extend them to others; that as he daily experienced their utility himſelf, he was enabled to rectify the information of his friends, on ſuch ſubjects as he had examined; and that (encouraged by them to proceed) he was led to hope, that his labours might in time produce a very uſeful publication.

Accordingly he has, at length, been induced to offer to the public a work, the objects of which are, in the *firſt* place, to form a ſort of political index to the hiſtories of Great Britain and Ireland, where the individuals may be found, and their rank and political connections traced, whoſe meaſures may be the ſubject of hiſtorical information: *ſecondly*, to ſupply a correct regiſter of the great and reſpectable body of the peerage of each of the kingdoms, from their original creation; aſcertaining and explaining their riſe to higher dignities,—when their titles were tranſferred into other families,—when forfeited,—or when extinct: *laſtly*, to arrange the other numerous official liſts, which the author has been at great pains to render correct, from the earlieſt to the lateſt periods, in ſuch a manner as, by reference from one to another, to elucidate to the reader of modern hiſtory, the æra of every ſucceſſive adminiſtration, and to preſent to his view the whole group of perſons acting in conjunction with the oſtenſible miniſter.

With reſpect to his materials, the author profeſſes his obligations to Sir W. Dugdale's Summonſes to Parliament, to the Hiſtorical Regiſter, and to a variety of Chronicles and Peerages; and he concludes his preface with an handſome acknowledgement of "the very large and reſpectable ſubſcription with which he has been honoured."—By way of dedication, his work is inſcribed to the learned and ingenious Dr Adam Smith, whoſe approbation of his labours was, it appears, one of his encouragements to offer the fruit of them to the public.

To thoſe who only read for amuſement, a publication of this kind will, perhaps, appear to be a dry, uninviting compilement. It is, indeed, not a work for continued reading, but for reference, and occaſional conſultation; in which light it will, we doubt not, be found a uſeful library book. But having ſaid this, we may, however, obſerve, and it will be no more than bare juſtice to the author, that many of his pages are calculated to afford conſiderable entertainment, as well as valuable information. We here have an eye to his details and deſcriptions of the nature, importance, duties, and utility of the great departments of government, the law-offices, &c. his explanations of the different degrees of nobility, baronets, eccleſiaſtical dignitaries, &c. and his view of the archbiſhopricks, biſhopricks, &c. &c. In his account of the admirals and captains of the navy, mention is made of all the conſiderable engagements at ſea; in which every Engliſh reader will find himſelf more or leſs intereſted. In the diviſion comprehending the military department, the fate of every general officer killed in any action, or who otherwiſe fell * in the ſervice of his country, is duly recorded. The hiſtory of the orders of the Garter, Thiſtle, Bath, and St Patrick, is another entertaining part of the work; and though not very new, as to matter of information, would naturally have been expected in ſuch a compilation.

In brief, the public are certainly obliged to the author, for the compilement and publication of ſo uſeful a work; a work produced at the expence of much

* Under this head *accidents* are noticed; for inſtance, "Lt-Gen. Stanwix, drowned in 1766, in his paſſage from Ireland to England."

time

time and great labour, and (we believe) executed with ſtrict fidelity. With reſpect to its accuracy, indeed, we can only ſpeak on preſumption, from appearances: for it cannot be expected that we ſhould take upon us to examine this very large volume, with *minuteneſs*, and particular attention to dates, ſucceſſions, and the vaſt variety of other particulars contained in a production of this multifarious kind. M.

Geſchichte des Deutſchen Handlangs, &c. i. e. A Hiſtory of the Commerce of Germany; comprehending its Navigation, Fiſheries, Inventions, Arts, Trades, Manufactures, rural Oeconomy, Police, Exciſe, Monies, Mines, Exchange, Luxury, &c. By Dr Fred. Chriſt. Jonathan Fiſcher, Profeſſor of Law in the Univerſity of Halle. vol. I. 8vo. *Hanover.*

THIS is a work of the firſt merit, both with reſpect to the intereſting matters it contains, and the ſuperior manner in which they are treated by the very learned and judicious author. It exhibits a rich abundance of uſeful and entertaining erudition, as well as of commercial knowledge; and the ſtateſman and the ſcholar, as well as the merchant, will find their account in its peruſal. In the chronological hiſtory of commerce, the Italians are generally repreſented as taking the lead: after them come the Flemings, then the Portugueſe, followed by the Engliſh and French, while the Dutch bring up the rear, and the Germans are ſcarcely mentioned. This error, which the Abbé Raynal has inconſiderately adopted, is rectified by our author, who proves, that the Germans were the firſt of the modern Europeans who traded in wholeſale,—that all the ſeas were covered with their ſhips, and that it was from them that the ſouthern nations of Europe learned commerce. They derived their commercial knowledge from the Byzantine Greeks, the Arabians, and the Eaſtern Sclavonians: the Saxons, who inhabited the coaſts of the Baltic, were the firſt traders in Germany: their example was followed by the Frieſlanders, from whom the ſpirit and knowledge of commerce were communicated to their neighbours, the Flemings, and at laſt reached the Swabians, who, at the ſame time, had a ſhare in the trade which the Portugueſe carried on with the Eaſt Indies. Such is our author's chronology of commerce, which will appear new to a multitude of readers. If it be a true one, preceding writers muſt have ſuppoſed, and even indicated epochas in the hiſtory of commerce that had no exiſtence. It is generally thought, for example, that Germany increaſed its commerce conſiderably, by forming connections with Italy under the reign of Otho the Great, about the middle of the tenth century; whereas our author proves, even from the teſtimonies of Italian writers, that Italy, at that time, had ſcarcely any commerce at all, while the Germans carried on a very conſiderable trade in the productions of the Levant and of the North. The Eaſt was the ſource of that foreign commerce, which gave them, for a long time, a preponderance over all the other European nations. They drew ſome of its merchandiſes from Conſtantinople, the great ſtaple, in the middle age, and others immediately from the Indies, and particularly from China, which, after a land-carriage that appears to us ſcarcely conceivable, and which ſuppoſes more than Herculean labour and patience, they ſhipped at Lubeck, in German veſſels, which conveyed them to all the weſtern countries of Europe.

In the ſixty-three articles that compoſe this firſt volume, the learned author gives an ample and methodical account of the ſtate of Germany, in the periods that preceded its foreign commerce; and of the origin of this commerce, and its progreſs, ſo far down as the middle age. A ſimple enumeration of the intereſting objects and reſearches, that are preſented to the curioſity of the Reader under theſe three heads, would ſwell this article beyond its proper bounds. Many of theſe reſearches are new, and others (leſs new) have nearly the merit of novelty from the manner in which they are treated. The account of the ſlave-trade in the interior of Germany, in former times, is highly curious, though painful to humanity. The hiſtory of the German marine and navigation is inſtructive and entertaining. The ancient commerce and induſtry of the Pruſſians and Sclavonians—the commercial connections of the Ruſſians with the Greeks and Aſiatics, and their navigation on the Dnieper to Conſtantinople—the ſtate of money from the tenth to the thirteenth century—the origin and hiſtory of bills of exchange—the navigation of the Germans in the eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth centuries,

and

and their products, manufactures, and luxury, in that period - with the hiſtory of their herring fiſheries:—all theſe form but a ſmall part of the intereſting objects treated in this firſt volume.

Among the many novelties to be met with in this work, we may place the following aſſertion of our author, that, before the ſixteenth century, all the other European ſtates, not excepting Italy, were indebted to Germany for their moſt eminent artiſts and tradeſmen, and even for their greateſt maſters in the arts of painting, engraving, and ſculpture. This latter part of the aſſertion, which ſeems very paradoxical, is ſupported by the reputation of Albert Durer, and his diſciples, who had, undoubtedly, great merit in painting, engraving, and ſculpture; but prior to, or, at leaſt, cotemporary with them, were the illuſtrious ſchools of Perugino, Fr. Bartholemeo, Leonardo da Vinci, Michael Angelo Buonaroti, Raphael, and many others, which eclipſe the glory of the German artiſts at this early period.

We have juſt mentioned the ſlave-trade. This was the firſt, the moſt lucrative, and the moſt horrible branch of the interior commerce of Germany; and we have never ſeen it deſcribed with ſuch a curious and ſhocking detail as in the work now before us. When the Germans, whoſe primitive occupations were war and hunting, began to turn their views to agriculture, and perceived that a multitude of people were required for the labours of the field, they derived a ſupply of hands from their wars. Inſtead of butchering, as they had done formerly, the priſoners, whom they had neither places to lodge, nor food to nouriſh, they made them ſlaves, and employed them in the culture of their lands. By incorporating thus the priſoners in their families, they diminiſhed the number of their enemies, and augmented their population. But though war was the moſt abundant ſource of this kind of opulence, it was, however, promoted by other means. The Germans from their very origin (and this is a ſingular phenomenon) were exceſſively addicted to gaming. They played with a kind of fury, when they had nothing to play for but the wild fruits that had been gathered from the bramble, or the hare that had been taken in the chace. In a leſs rude ſtate of ſociety, they riſked not only their goods and their ſlaves, but even their perſons, on a caſt of the dice, and thus frequently loſt their liberty. Unfortunate ſtrangers, alſo, who were caſt upon their coaſts by ſhipwreck, were, inſtead of finding the ſuccours of humanity, devoted to the labours of ſervitude: children were often ſold at their birth: foreigners who ſet foot on the German territories, and had not met with the formal protection of hoſpitality, were hunted and caught like wild beaſts, and reduced to ſlavery: debtors become inſolvent met with the ſame fate; and a variety of crimes and miſdemeanors were puniſhed with ſervitude. It was, nevertheleſs, to perpetual wars, which were the principal plague of thoſe barbarous times, (and are likely to become the providential ſcourge of our more civilized, but not leſs criminal avarice), that the prodigious multiplication of ſlaves was chiefly owing. It was thus that France ſwarmed with ſlaves under the reign of Charlemagne, who carried on a war of thirty years againſt the Saxons; and it is impoſſible to read without horror, the captures of this kind made by the Emperor Otho, ſurnamed the Great, Henry the Lion, Duke of Brunſwick, and Albert the Bear, who almoſt entirely depopulated Mecklenburg, Wagne, and the marquiſate of Brandenburg. The unfortunate fugitives who fled from their cruel deſpotiſm to Pomerania and Denmark, met there with the ſame inhuman treatment, and were ſold, like droves of cattle, to the Poles and Bohemians; and the waſted countries were afterwards re-peopled by colonies from Flanders, Holland, Frieſland, and Weſtphalia.

There were ſeveral towns, particularly in Germany, in which public markets or fairs were eſtabliſhed for the ſale of ſlaves. In theſe markets, the odious commerce in queſtion was ordinarily carried on by barter; and horſes were the principal commodity that was given in exchange for human beings. The details of this traffic, which was in vigour from the fifth to the eleventh century, may be ſeen in the canons of the monk Marculfus. It was, however, reſtrained by the progreſs of the Chriſtian religion among theſe barbarians, and the modifications it met with from this and ſeveral other circumſtances are amply enumerated by our learned author. M.

Gillies's

Gillies's Hiſtory of Ancient Greece concluded.
[p. 234.]

THeſe remarks on the manners of the Athenians in private life, are followed by a view of the ſtate of the arts of deſign during the age of Pericles. On this head, the author traces the cauſes of the ſuperiority of the Greeks in theſe arts, and gives ſome account of the principal artiſts and their works. He makes the following ingenious obſervations on the characteriſtic excellencies of Grecian art:

"Were it allowed to make the melancholy ſuppoſition, that all the monuments of Grecian literature had periſhed in the general wreck of their nation and liberty, and that poſterity could collect nothing farther concerning that celebrated people, but what appeared from the Apollo Belvidere, the groupes of the Laocoon and Niobé, and other ſtatues, gems, or medals, now ſcattered over Italy and Europe, what opinion would mankind form of the genius and character of the Greeks? would it correſpond with the impreſſions made by their poets, orators, and hiſtorians? which impreſſion would be moſt favourable? and what would be the preciſe difference between them? The ſolution of theſe queſtions will throw much light on the preſent ſubject.

The firſt obſervation that occurs on the moſt ſuperficial, and that is ſtrongly confirmed by a more attentive, ſurvey of the ancient marbles, is, that their authors perfectly underſtood proportion, anatomy, the art of clothing, without concealing, the naked figure, and whatever contributes to the juſtneſs and truth of deſign. The exact knowledge of form is as neceſſary to the painter or ſtatuary, whoſe buſineſs it is to repreſent *bodies*, as that of language to the poet or hiſtorian, who undertakes to deſcribe *actions*. In this particular, it would be unneceſſary to inſtitute a compariſon between Grecian writers and artiſts, ſince they are both allowed as perfect in their reſpective kinds as the condition of humanity renders poſſible.

But when we advance a ſtep farther, and conſider the expreſſion of paſſions, ſentiments, and character, we find an extraordinary difference, or rather contrariety. Homer, Sophocles, and Demoſthenes, are not only the moſt original, but the moſt animated and glowing, of all writers. Every ſentence is energetic; all the parts are in motion, the paſſions are deſcribed in their utmoſt fury, and expreſſed by the boldeſt words and geſtures. To keep to the tragic poet, whoſe art approaches the neareſt to painting and ſculpture, the heroes, and even the gods of Sophocles, frequently diſplay the impetuoſity of the moſt ungoverned natures; and, what is ſtill more extraordinary, ſometimes betray a momentary weakneſs, extremely inconſiſtent with their general character. The rocks of Lemnos reſound with the cries of Philoctetes; Oedipus, yielding to deſpair, plucks out his eyes; even Hercules, the model of fortitude, ſinks under the impreſſions of pain or ſorrow.

Nothing can be more oppoſite to the conduct of Grecian artiſts. *They* likewiſe have repreſented Philoctetes; but, inſtead of effeminate tears and lamentations, have given him the patient, concentrated woe of a ſuffering hero. The furious Ajax of Timomachus was painted, not in the moment when he deſtroyed the harmleſs ſheep inſtead of the hoſtile Greeks, but after he had committed this mad deed; and when, his rage having ſubſided, he remained, like the ſea after a ſtorm, ſurrounded with the ſcattered fragments of mangled carcaſes, and reflecting with the ſilent anguiſh of deſpair on his uſeleſs and frantic brutality. The revenge of Medea againſt her huſband was not repreſented, as in Euripides, butchering her innocent children, but while ſhe was ſtill wavering and irreſolute, agitated between reſentment and pity. Even Clytemneſtra, whoſe unnatural, intrepid cruelty, poets and hiſtorians had ſo indignantly deſcribed and arraigned, was not deemed a proper ſubject for the pencil, when embruing her hands in the blood of Agamemnon. And although this may be referred to a rule of Ariſtotle, "that the characters of women ſhould not be repreſented as too daring or deciſive;" yet we ſhall find on examination, that it reſults from principles of nature, whoſe authority is ſtill more univerſal and indiſpenſable. The conſideration of the Apollo, Niobé, and Laocoon, whoſe copies have been infinitely multiplied, and are familiarly known, will ſet this matter in the cleareſt point of view.

The Apollo Belvidere is univerſally felt and acknowledged to be the ſublimeſt figure that either ſkill can execute, or imagination

imagination conceive. That favourite divinity, whom ancient poets ſeem peculiarly fond of deſcribing in the warmeſt colours, is repreſented in the attitude of darting the fatal arrow againſt the ſerpent Pytho, or the giant Tityus. Animated by the nobleſt conception of heavenly powers, the artiſt has far outſtepped the perfections of humanity, and (if we may ſpeak without irreverence) made the corrupt put on incorruption, and the mortal immortality. His ſtature is above the human, his attitude majeſtic, the Elyſian ſpring of youth ſoftens the manly graces of his perſon, and the bold ſtructure of his limbs. Diſdain ſits on his lips, and indignation ſwells his noſtrils; but an unalterable ſerenity inveſts his front, and the ſublime elevation of his aſpect aſpires at deeds of renown ſtill ſurpaſſing the preſent object of his victory.

The iraſcible paſſions are not repreſented with more dignity in the Apollo, than are thoſe of fear, terror, and conſternation, in the Niobé. This group contained Niobe and her huſband Amphion, with ſeven ſons, and as many daughters. Their melancholy ſtory, which is too well known to be related here, required the deepeſt expreſſion; and the genius of the artiſt has choſen the only moment when this expreſſion could be rendered conſiſtent with the higheſt beauty; a beauty not flattering the ſenſes by images of pleaſure, but tranſporting the fancy into regions of purity and virtue. The exceſs and ſuddenneſs of their diſaſter, occaſioned a degree of amazement and horror, which, ſuſpending the faculties, involved them in that ſilence and inſenſibility, which neither breaks out in lamentable ſhrieks, nor diſtorts the countenance, but which leaves full play to the artiſt's ſkill to repreſent motion without diſorder, or, in other words, to render expreſſion graceful.

The Laocoon may be regarded as the triumph of Grecian ſculpture; ſince bodily pain, the groſſeſt and moſt ungovernable of all our paſſions, and that pain united with anguiſh and torture of mind, are yet expreſſed with ſuch propriety and dignity, as afford leſſons of fortitude ſuperior to any taught in the ſchools of philoſophy. The horrible ſhriek which Virgil's Laocoon emits, is a proper circumſtance for poetry, which ſpeaks to the fancy by images and ideas borrowed from all the ſenſes, and has a thouſand ways of ennobling its object; but the expreſſion of this ſhriek would have totally degraded the ſtatue. It is ſoftened, therefore, into a patient ſigh, with eyes turned to heaven in ſearch of relief. The intolerable agony of ſuffering nature is repreſented in the lower part, and particularly in the extremities, of the body; but the manly breaſt ſtruggles againſt calamity. The contention is ſtill more plainly perceived in his furrowed forehead; and his languiſhing paternal eye demands aſſiſtance, leſs for himſelf, than for his miſerable children, who look up to him for help.

If ſubjects of this nature are expreſſed without appearing hideous, ſhocking, or diſguſtful, we may well ſuppoſe that more temperate paſſions are repreſented with the greateſt moderation and dignity. The remark is juſtified by examining the remains or imitations of Grecian art; and were we to deduce from theſe alone the character of the nation, it would ſeem at firſt ſight, that the contemporaries of Pericles muſt have been a very ſuperior people in point of fortitude, ſelf-command, and every branch of practical philoſophy, to the Athenians who are deſcribed by poets and hiſtorians.

But when we conſider the matter more deeply, we ſhall find that it is the buſineſs of hiſtory, to deſcribe men as they are; of poetry and painting, to repreſent them as may afford moſt pleaſure and inſtruction to the reader or ſpectator. The aim of theſe imitative arts is the ſame, but they differ widely in the mode, the object, and extent, of their imitation. The poet who deſcribes *actions*, in *time*, may carry the reader through all the gradations of paſſion, and diſplay his genius moſt powerfully in its moſt furious exceſs. But the painter or ſtatuary, who repreſents *bodies* in *ſpace*, is confined to one moment, and muſt chooſe that which leaves the freeſt play to the imagination. This can ſeldom be the higheſt pitch of paſſion, which leaves nothing beyond it; and in contemplating which the ſympathy of the ſpectator, after his firſt ſurpriſe ſubſides, can only deſcend into indifference. Every violent ſituation, moreover, is felt not to be laſting; and all extreme perturbation is inconſiſtent with beauty, without which no viſible object can long attract or pleaſe."

From the paſſages we have ſelected, our readers will perceive that the ſtyle of this

this hiſtory is, in general, correct and elegant. Some inaccuracies, however, we have noticed in the peruſal of the work, a few of which we think it not improper particularly to mention.

Again reunited (vol. 1. p. 227.) is a careleſs repetition. *Capable to enjoy* (vol. 1. p. 382. &c.) ſhould be *capable of enjoying*; we ſay *able to enjoy*. *Rivality* (vol. 1. p. 449.) is a new and unneceſſary coinage. He ventured to *write Ariſtochus* (vol. 2. p. 15.) is a provincial vulgariſm. *Theſe* notions, &c. (vol. 1. p. 380.) ſhould be *theſe*, and the like in ſeveral other places. Such is the *aſcendant* of virtue, &c. (vol. 2. p. 99.) is a mode of expreſſion, which deviates ſo eſſentially from the analogy of our language, that no authority can juſtify it: the word ſhould certainly be written *aſcendancy*.

We mention theſe inaccuracies, rather as a caution to young writers, than with the view of depreciating a work, which, we have no doubt, will be received by the public, as a valuable *philoſophical*, as well as *popular*, hiſtory of Greece. M.

Meteorological Imaginations and Conjectures. By Benjamin Franklin, L. L. D. F. R. S. and Acad. Reg. Scient. Paris. Soc. &c. Communicated by Dr Percival.

(From Mancheſter Memoirs.)

THere ſeems to be a region higher in the air over all countries, where it is always winter, where froſt exiſts continually, ſince, in the midſt of ſummer, on the ſurface of the earth, ice falls often from above in the form of hail.

Hailſtones of the great weight we ſometimes find them, did not probably acquire their magnitude before they began to deſcend. The air, being eight hundred times rarer than water, is unable to ſupport it but in the ſhape of vapour, a ſtate in which its particles are ſeparated. As ſoon as they are condenſed by the cold of the upper region, ſo as to form a drop, that drop begins to fall. If it freezes into a grain of ice, that ice deſcends. In deſcending, both the drop of water and the grain of ice are augmented by particles of the vapour they paſs through in falling, and which they condenſe by their coldneſs, and attach to themſelves.

It is poſſible that, in ſummer, much of what is rain when it arrives at the ſurface of the earth, might have been ſnow when it began its deſcent; but being thawed in paſſing through the warm air near the ſurface, it is changed from ſnow into rain.

How immenſely cold muſt be the original particle of hail, which forms the centre of the future hailſtone, ſince it is capable of communicating ſufficient cold, if I may ſo ſpeak, to freeze all the maſs of vapour condenſed round it, and form a lump of perhaps ſix or eight ounces in weight!

When in ſummer time the ſun is high, and continues long every day above the horizon, his rays ſtrike the earth more directly, and with longer continuance than in the winter; hence the ſurface is more heated, and to a greater depth, by the effect of thoſe rays.

When rain falls on the heated earth, and ſoaks down into it, it carries down with it a great part of the heat, which by that means deſcends ſtill deeper.

The maſs of earth, to the depth perhaps of thirty feet, being thus heated to a certain degree, continues to retain its heat for ſome time. Thus the firſt ſnows that fall in the beginning of winter ſeldom lie long on the ſurface, but are ſoon melted, and ſoon abſorbed. After which the winds that blow over the country on which the ſnow had fallen, are not rendered ſo cold as they would have been by thoſe ſnows if they had remained. And thus the approach of the ſeverity of winter is retarded; and the extreme degree of its cold is not always at the time we migh expect it, viz. when the ſun is at its greateſt diſtance, and the day ſhorteſt, but ſome time after that period, according to the Engliſh proverb, which ſays, "as the day lengthens, the cold ſtrengthens;" the cauſes of refrigeration continuing to operate, while the ſun returns too ſlowly, and his force continues too weak to counteract them.

During ſeveral of the ſummer months of the year 1783, when the effect of the ſun's rays to heat the earth in theſe northern regions ſhould have been greateſt, there exiſted a conſtant fog over all Europe, and great part of North America. This fog was of a permanent nature; it was dry, and the rays of the ſun ſeemed to have little effect towards diſſipating it, as they eaſily do a moiſt fog ariſing from water. They were indeed rendered ſo faint in paſſing through it, that when collected in the focus of a burning glaſs, they would ſcarce kindle brown paper.

Of courſe their ſummer effect in heating the earth was exceedingly diminiſhed.

Hence the ſurface was early frozen.

Hence the firſt ſnows remained on it unmelted, and received continual additions.

Hence the air was more chilled, and the winds more ſeverely cold.

Hence perhaps the winter of 1783-4 was more ſevere than any that had happened for many years.

The cauſe of this univerſal fog is not yet aſcertained. Whether it was adventitious to this earth, and merely a ſmoke, proceeding from the conſumption by fire of ſome of thoſe great burning balls or globes which we happen to meet with in our rapid courſe round the ſun, and which are ſometimes ſeen to kindle and be deſtroyed in paſſing our atmoſphere, and whoſe ſmoke might be attracted and retained by our earth: or whether it was the vaſt quantity of ſmoke long continuing to iſſue during the ſummer from Hecla in Iceland, and that other volcano which aroſe out of the ſea near that iſland, which ſmoke might be ſpread by various winds over the northern part of the world, is yet uncertain.

It ſeems, however, worth the inquiry, whether other hard winters recorded in hiſtory were preceded by ſimilar permanent and widely extended ſummer fogs. Becauſe, if found to be ſo, men might, from ſuch fogs, conjecture the probability of a ſucceeding hard winter, and of the damage to be expected by the breaking up of frozen rivers in the ſpring; and take ſuch meaſures as are poſſible and practicable, to ſecure themſelves and effects from the miſchiefs that attended the laſt. *Paſſy, May* 1784.

Inſtances of Extraordinary Preſervation of Dead Bodies in their Graves, &c. concluded from p. 268.

THere was found at Locherby moſs, in the ſtewartry of Annandale, the body of a man of gigantic ſtature; his upper coat appeared to have been made of the ſkins of beaſts; his ſhoes of the ſame, and in the faſhion of rullions worn by the ancient Scots, and at this day by ſome of the Highlanders, ſewed together in a wonderful taſte. The corpſe was found four feet under the moſs, with a heap of ſtones above it; the fleſh ſeemed ſomewhat freſh on the bones when firſt diſcovered; but being brought to the bank, mouldered to aſhes *.

In the moſſes of Saila or Stenneſs iſland, Shetland, was found a female corpſe which had lain above eighty years. Every part was ſo well preſerved, that the muſcles were diſcernible, the hair of her head, and the gloves on her hands †.

The tomb which once contained the famous national mummies, is at the ſouth-eaſt corner of the iſland of Stroma, on a ſmall neck of land, near the ſea-bank. Mr Lowe was in full hopes of being gratified with a ſight of them entire as formerly; but was highly diſappointed, when entering the tomb he ſaw only two bare ſkulls laid apart, and in the bottom of the vault, which is full of ſheep's dung, a few leg and thigh bones, with others, but all quite bare, and no appearance of what they had been, nor could one have judged from their look that they had been preſerved above ground. He was informed by the inhabitants of the iſland, that curioſity to ſee the mummies had brought many idle people to Stroma; that ſome, out of wantonneſs, had ſhattered the door, and others the bodies; and the door not being repaired, ſheep and cattle entered the vault, and trampled them to pieces. There is little doubt but theſe bodies have been preſerved, without any farther preparation than excluding inſects, by the ſaltneſs of the air. Even the ſituation of the tomb favours this, which is ſurrounded on three ſides by the ſea. It was a common cuſtom in the iſles to preſerve beef and mutton by hanging it in the caves of the ſea, which effectually reſiſted putrefaction by the ſaltneſs of the air; and there is little doubt but this has been the caſe with the bodies at Stroma, which were light and thin, the limbs flexible; certain ſigns of inartificial preſervation ‡.

The corpſe brought from Teneriffe, by Captain Young, of his Majeſty's ſhip Weazle, and preſented to Lord Sandwich, who gave it to Trinity College, Cambridge, is entire and perfect in all its

* Caledonian Mercury, 20th Nov. 1742. See in Archæologia, VII. 90.—110 Lady Moria's Account of a Skeleton and its habits found in a peat turbary, at the foot of Mount Drumkeragh, in the county of Down, from whence ſhe deduced a complete ſyſtem of Iriſh apparel.

† Lowe's MSS. ‡ Lowe's MSS.

parts.

parts. The ſkin is of a deep tawny brown, dry and hard, but many of the muſcular parts ſo prominent, as to be eaſily defined. The body is laid out at full length; the hands brought together over the belly; the nails, except a few, remain on the fingers and toes, both which are connected and ſecured by thongs, probably of goats leather, continued round each finger and toe. It is five feet one inch long, and weighs only thirty pounds. The hair of the head, which has almoſt all fallen off ſince its expoſure, is of a darkiſh black colour, and curled deeply; a few hairs on the chin ſhort and ſtiff. The face is the leaſt perfect part, having ſuffered by ſome violence, and the upper jaw on the right ſide beat in, ſo as to be now nearly in the middle of the palate, and the parietal bone on that ſide projects conſiderably over; yet there is no apparent fracture, ſo that it is, perhaps, owing to the reſiſtance made by the hardneſs of the ſkin in that place. The bones of the noſe were gone, and the ſkin in this part is ſo flexible as to be capable of being ſomewhat elevated, and here it feels like tanned leather. A probe paſſes freely into the orbits of the eyes, and quite back into the cavity of the ſcull, through which the optic nerves paſs; likewiſe perpendicularly into the ſcull, through a ſmall hole in the top of the head. There appears to have been an inciſion made horizontally on the right ſide of the abdomen, which is ſewed up again, by which probably the inteſtines were extracted. There are likewiſe cuts about an inch long, one on the back part of each thigh, and one on the calf of each leg, through which a probe will eaſily paſs down without any reſiſtance. As the neck has never been cut through, the muſcles and teguments being completely whole all round, and there is no mark of the cranium having been ſawn through, and the ſcalp is likewiſe nearly entire, the brain cannot have been extracted by the former operation. May we not conjecture it was left in, and has waſted to duſt? This, at leaſt, is known to be the appearance of its remains when examined in ſculls buried in common graves. * Captain Young accidentally diſcovered the cave, which contained in its receſſes a number of human corpſes, not leſs than thirty, laid horizontally on their backs on the rugged ſtones, neatly ſewed up in goat-ſkins, with the hair on, and in many parts very perfect. The cave was in its natural ſtate, without any offenſive ſmell from the bodies, and yielding a refreſhing coolneſs †. Some of theſe bodies were ſeven feet one inch long, and he had ordered one of theſe dimenſions to be brought off; but there was ſome miſtake which prevented his orders being obeyed. He was informed there were many ſuch caves ſo filled in the iſland, and held in ſuch reverence by the inhabitants, that it was deemed ſacrilege to remove any of the bodies; not to mention that in general their ſituation is inacceſſible. The goat-ſkin is of a light brown colour, ſeemingly tanned, and retaining the hair, the ſeam remarkably ſtrong and neat, and the thread of a fine tough animal ſubſtance, like catgut. This account is alſo given by former travellers, by Mr Nicholls, in Hackluyt's Voyage ‡, in Sprat's Hiſtory of the Royal Society, and by Glaſs in his Account of the Canaries ‖. The latter adds, that after ſwathing the body round with bandages of goat-ſkins, they fixed it upright in a cave, clothed in the ſame garments as the deceaſed wore when alive.

* Account of this mummy by Dr Colignon.

† See a curious paper on this ſubject, by the Rev. Dr Lort, in the minute book of the Society of Antiquaries, vol. XIII. p. 368. 1774.

‡ Vol. II. p. 151, Copied in the Univerſal Hiſtory, and the French Collection of Voyages.

‖ B II. C. 4.

Cure for a CONSUMPTION.

AN officer who had a conſumptive complaint in his breaſt, was diſſolving, over a chaffing diſh of fire, in a very cloſe room, an equal quantity of white pitch and yellow bees wax, with an intention of ſoldering ſome bottles; and after having breathed for ſome time in the vapour ariſing from it, found the complaint of his breaſt greatly relieved. This obſervation (extremely intereſting to himſelf) determined him to continue the ſame fumigation ſome days. He ſoon perceived a very conſiderable amendment, and at length was entirely cured.

Many whoſe lungs were ulcerated, and entirely given over, were cured by this ſingle remedy.

It muſt be obſerved, that the room in which the fumigation is to be performed, ought to be very cloſely ſhut up, and that the perſon ſhould walk about to ſuck in the vapour by degrees.

The FASHIONABLE PAIR.

[From Mr Cumberland's Obſerver, new edit.]

DORINDA and her ſpouſe were join'd,
As modern men and women are,
In matrimony, not in mind,
A fathionable pair.

Fine clothes, fine diamonds, and fine lace,
The ſmarteſt vis-a-vis in town,
With title, pin money, and place,
Made wedlock's pill go down.

In decent time by Hunter's art
The with'd-for heir Dorinda bore;
A girl came next; the'd done her part,
Dorinda bred no more.

Now education's care employs
Dorinda's brain—but ah! the curſe,
Dorinda's brain can't bear the noiſe——
"Go, take 'em to the nurſe!—"

The lovely babes improve apace
By dear Ma'amſelle's prodigious care;
Miſs gabbles French with pert grimace,
And Maſter learns to ſwear.

"Sweet innocents!" the ſervants cry,
"So natural he, and ſhe ſo wild:
"Laud, Nurſe, do humour 'em—for why?
"'Twere ſin to ſnub a child."

Time runs—"My God!"—Dorinda cries,
"How monſtrouſly the girl is grown!
"She has more meaning in her eyes
"Than half the girls in town."

Now teachers throng; Miſs dances, ſings,
Learns every art beneath the ſun,
Scrawls, ſcribbles, does a thouſand things
Without a taſte for one:

Lap-dogs and parrots paints, good lack!
Enough to make Sir Joſhua jealous;
Writes rebuſſes, and has her clack
Of ſmall-talk for the fellows:

Mobs to the milliners for fathions,
Reads every tawdry tale that's new,
Has fits, opinions, humours, paſſions,
And dictates in virtù.

Ma'amſelle to Miſs's hand conveys
A billet-doux; ſhe's très commode,
The dancing maſter's in the chaiſe,
They ſcower the northern road.

Away to Scotch land they poſt,
Miſs there becomes a lawful wife;
Her frolic over, to her coſt
Miſs is a wretch for life.

Maſter mean-while advances faſt
In modern manners and in vice,
And with a ſchool-boy's heedleſs haſte
Rattles the deſperate dice;

Travels no doubt by modern rules
To France, to Italy, and there
Commences adept in the ſchools
Of Rouſſeau and Voltaire;

Returns in all the dernier goût
Of Bruſſels point and Paris clothes,
Buys antique ſtatues vampt anew,
And buſts without a noſe.

Then hey! at diſſipation's call
To every club that leads the ton,
Hazard's the word; he flies at all,
He's pigeon'd and undone.

Now comes a wife, the ſtale pretence,
The old receipt to pay new debts;
He pockets City-Madam's pence,
And doubles all his bets.

He drains his ſtewards, racks his farms,
Annuitizes, fines, renews,
And every morn his levee ſwarms
With ſwindlers and with Jews.

The guinea loſt that was his laſt,
Deſperate at length the maniac cries—
"This thro' my brain!"—'tis done; 'tis paſt:
He fires—he falls—he dies!

Mrs JORDAN's *Addreſs to the audience of Edinburgh on July* 31 *after the Play of the* Belles Stratagem, *performed for her benefit.*

Written and ſpoken by herſelf.

PReſumption 'tis, in Learning's ſeat,
For me the *Muſes* to entreat;
Yet, bold as the attempt may be,
I'll mount the *ſteed* of *poeſy*;
And, as my *Pegaſus* is ſmall,
If ſtumbling, I've not far to fall.

Here then, ye *Nine!* the boon I aſk,
While (throwing off the comic maſk)
With gratitude I here confeſs
How much you've heighten'd my ſucceſs.

By ſealing thus my ſentence now,
You've heap'd new laurels on my brow;
Nor is the Northern ſprig leſs green
Than that which in the South was ſeen;
For tho' your *ſun* may colder be,
Your *hearts* I've found as warm for me.

One wreath I only gain'd before,
But your kind candour gives one more;
And, like your *Union*, both combine
To make the garland brighter ſhine.

'Tis true, ſuch *planets* ſparkled here
As made *me* tremble to appear,
A twinkling ſtar;—juſt come in ſight,
Which tow'rds the *Pole* might give no light.

Melpomene had made ſuch work,
Reigning deſpotic like the *Turk*,
I fear'd *Thalia* had no chance
Her laughing ſtandard to advance;
But yet her youngeſt Enſign, I
Took courage, was reſolv'd to try,
And ſtand the hazard of the *die*.

Since, then, the ventr'ous game I've tried,
With nature only for my guide,
The *bets*, if fairly won, I'll take,
Nor *wiſh* to make it *my laſt ſtake*.

The EVIL GENIUS.

OH, thoſe ſhrieks diſpart my ſoul!
Shrieks of wretches in deſpair!
How the madding billows roll!
How the winds torment the air!

Mark

Mark that ſable cloud that floats
In majeſtic pomp along;
Mark that haggard form that ſings,
From its top, a thrilling ſong.

Know, nor can the frantic ſea,
High conglobing to the ſky,
Nor the winds with furious ſweep,
But as I direct, deſtroy.

Yonder bark, a noble prey,
I have deſtin'd with my eye——
Down, and glut the gorge of fate;
Choke, ye waves, the victims cry.

From that father's trembling arms
Tear his clinging child away;
Let him hear her dying ſhriek,
See her float upon the ſea.

Yet another graſps his hand!
Let no daſhing ſurge diſjoin;
In each other's cloſe embrace
They ſhall drink the whelming brine.

Yes, ye wretches, labour on,
Till the craggy cliff ye gain;
Juſt the ſeat of ſafety touch,
Backward drop into the main.

Ere to-morrow's ſun appear,
Many a corſe ſhall float to land.
Mortals, to the beach repair,
Dig, and hide them in the ſand.

Thus the Evil Genius ſang
O'er the Halſewell's fated head:
And the ſalt waves, opening wide,
Snatch'd her to her watery bed.

J. H.

PROLOGUE to the CAPTIVES. p. 299.
Written by THOMAS VAUGHAN, *Eſq;*

The Speaker, Mr BANNISTER *jun. in the character of a diſtreſſed and diſappointed Poet, peeping in at the Door, looks round the Houſe.*

ARE you all ſeated—may I venture in?
[*Noiſe behind.*
Huſh—be quiet—ſtop your unfriendly din—
Whilſt I—with more than common grief oppreſs'd,
A tale unfold—juſt burſting from my breaſt.
[*Advancing, points to the Pit doors.*
But firſt—are both your pit doors ſhut, I pray!
Or noiſe will drown my ſtrictures on the play.
[*Noiſe from front-boxes, opening doors, and calling places.*
Do you hear—how very hard my caſe is—
Inſtead of bravo, bravo—places—places——
[*Mimicking.*
Your ſeat, my Lord, is here—your La'ſhip's there,
Indeed it quite diſtracts both bard and player.
Truce then with your confounded clank of keys,
And tell theſe fair diſturbers of our eaſe,
At church, perhaps, 'tis no ſuch mighty crime,
But *here*—quite vulgar to be out of time.
[*Noiſe from front boxes repeated.*
Again—Why ſure the devil's in the clown,
Do pray, Sir Harry, knock that fellow down.
[*Pointing.*
And you, ye Gods—it were a dreadful ſhock,
If thrown from thence—a critic's head is rock.
[*The pit.*
So keep your centres, and my buſ'neſs know;
I am a bard, as theſe my *Acts* will ſhew.
[*Pulling out plays from each coat pocket.*
But then the managers—aye; there's the curſe
Which makes us *patient hear* the ſad reverſe,
To hear, they've ſeveral pieces to peruſe,
And when I call, all anſwer they refuſe.
But ſay is't fit that mine be laid aſide,
To gratify their preſent author's pride?
Who comes with nature, and ſuch idle ſtuff,
As pleaſe my friends above there well enough—
[*The galleries.*
When I, more bold and daring, quit all rules,
[*In the pompous burleſque of tragedy.*
And ſcorn to draw from claſſics and the ſchools;
But bid the dreadful ſurges from a grave,
To ſink the merchant "in the bankrupt wave."
Or when I long for fair Aurora's light,
"I am witch ridden by the hag of night."
Thus always keep *ſublimity* in eye,
And ſometimes hand in hand—*ſimplicity.*
New traps, new paſſages for ever raiſe,
With ſtarts and attitudes to gain your praiſe.
Try every incident of trick and art,
To mend, at once, the drama and the heart.
Such is *my* ſtyle, and ſuch each nervous line,
Which all my friends who read pronounce divine;
And yet theſe hoſtile doors their barriers keep,
And all *my* labours—in my pockets ſleep.
[*Pointing to them.*
Revenge my cauſe, aſſert each critic right,
And damn, with me, the author of to-night,
Whoſe play, tho' yet *unknown, untried, unſeen,*
Has felt in paragraphs an author's ſpleen.
But hark!—I'll tell you a ſecret—'twas I
Who drew the ſhaft, and forg'd the envenom'd lie,
To cruſh this ſimple nature which he boaſts,
Drawn from the manners of the northern coaſts;
For ſhould *his* hope your generous plaudits meet,
I ſhall be found aboard—the *Lighter fleet.*
[*Advances forward and kneels.*
Then hear a malefactor in blank verſe,
Nor be led *captive* by his Gothic Erſe,
But urge my vengeance in the cat-call's curſe.
[*Going, ſtops and looks around the houſe.*
Yet, hold: methinks my words ſeem loſt in air,
And ſmiles of candour for the bard declare;
For here no *ſecret influence* e'er was known,
But merit triumphs in *herſelf alone.*
As all who know ye, muſt in this agree,
A Britiſh audience *ever* will be free.

HI-

HISTORICAL AFFAIRS.

UNITED PROVINCES.

Memorial preſented by Sir James Harris to the States General.

" High and Mighty Lords,

All the meaſures which have been adopted by his Britannic Majeſty, relative to your High Mightineſſes, ſince the happy event of the peace, have no other object than to give the moſt indubitable proofs of the moſt ſincere friendſhip.

His Majeſty has omitted no occaſion to ſeek the renewal of that happy harmony which has, during one century, contributed to the maintenance of reciprocal proſperity. He has been particularly careful to obliterate every trace of theſe unhappy diſſentions which have for a time interrupted it.

His Majeſty has carefully refrained from doing any thing which might influence the internal deliberations of the State; and although he was not inſenſible of the troubles which agitated it, his Majeſty limited himſelf to his wiſhes for its welfare, and the re-eſtabliſhment of concord.

But as two reſpectable powers, friends and neighbours to the Republic, have lately declared to your High Mightineſſes their ſentiments relative to the actual ſituation of the State, his Majeſty thinks he would be wanting in the ſentiments which have always actuated him, as well as to the confidence which he wiſhes to inſpire your High Mightineſſes with, if he delayed to expreſs the ſincere wiſhes he has entertained for the external and internal tranquillity of the Republic, as well as the maintenance of its real conſtitution.

His Majeſty aſſures, at the ſame time, that he ought to avow, that nothing can be more oppoſite to his intentions than to give an example ſo dangerous to the tranquillity and independence of the United Provinces, as that of a foreign interference with the internal affairs of the Republic, the free direction of which he wiſhes ſhould be always preſerved in the hands to which the conſtitution has confided it, and founded on the principles eſtabliſhed by the unanimous conſent of the nation itſelf.

His Majeſty will never entertain any other view than an obſervance of the moſt impartial conduct, and which ought to be naturally expected from a good friend and neighbour, to whom, by the intereſts of the Proteſtant religion, of policy, of commerce, and the real poſition of the two countries, and by the ties of affinity with the Prince to whom your High Mightineſſes have intruſted the eminent charge of the State; it is eſſentially important that no attempt ſhould be made againſt the liberty and independence of the Republic.

Hague, July 5. JAMES HARRIS.

GERMANY.

On the morning of July 1. the three youngeſt ſons of his Britannic Majeſty arrived at Stade, on board the Auguſta yacht, accompanied by Gen. Grenville. Their paſſage has been as quick as auſpicious. On the ſame day, a few hours after their being landed, his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, Biſhop of Oſnaburgh, arrived at Stade, to welcome them to the German ſhore. The four Princes took up their lodgings at the Privy Counſellor's Van Ende, and the next day, about two in the afternoon, they ſet out together for Hanover.

Gottingen, July 25. The three youngeſt Princes of Great Britain were entered of this univerſity on the 6th of this month, each of them accompanied by a governor, a preceptor, and a gentleman; their Royal Highneſſes are lodged in one houſe, and the expences of their table fixed at 600 crowns per week, including two grand inſtitution dinners, to which the profeſſors and ſome ſtudents are invited. Profeſſor Mayer teaches the Princes the German language; Mr Heyne inſtructs them in Latin; the eccleſiaſtic counſellor Leſs teaches them religion; and the counſellor Feder inſtructs them in morality. Theſe maſters are rewarded by an extraordinary appointment of 1000 crowns per annum each.

FRANCE.

On the 22d of June his Majeſty arrived at Cherburg, to be eye-witneſs of the ſtupendous works carrying on there. The props are in the form of a cone, and there are to be 32 of them; each weighs 4 millions of pounds, and will be 70 feet higher than the higheſt ſpring tide. The timber caſſoon at bottom is 60 toiſes diameter. Each cone coſts, according to the French eſtimate, 400,000 livres. A cone was launched while his Majeſty was preſent, (and with the greateſt ſucceſs), who was no leſs pleaſed than aſtoniſhed at this almoſt incredible exertion of human power. His Majeſty conferred the rank of Lieutenant-General on M. Albert de Reims, and promiſed him farther recompence. When his Majeſty was at Rouen,

Rouen, he walked on foot from the cathedral to the bridge, to ſee the method of opening and ſhutting it. On this occaſion he was ſurrounded by an immenſe multitude, who made the air ring with continued ſhouts of VIVE LE ROI! when his Majeſty lifted up his hands to heaven, and ſeveral times repeated with a loud voice, VIVE MON PEUPLE!

Paris, July 31. The deputies of the States of Britanny appeared at Verſailles the 10th, where they learned from the royal lips, that the opening of their States ſhould take place at Rennes the 23d of next October.

The Parliament of Dijon, having at its head M. de Bevis, a magiſtrate of ſingular merit, preſented itſelf at the feet of the throne, to ſupplicate the Sovereign not to inſiſt on the regiſtering of the late letters patent, by virtue of which new taxes were to be impoſed on the already miſerably wretched Burgundians. I ſhall now give you an account of the buſineſs in all its ſtages: At firſt this high court of juſtice deputed their regiſter, M. Laurent, to preſent their remonſtrances, but the King ſent him word, that repreſentations, by poſt, directed to M. le Calonne, ſhould be received, and that he thanked his Parliament for the deputation. The magiſtrates deliberated on this reply, and reſolved to ſend the ſame perſon a ſecond time to Verſailles; his Majeſty returned the ſame anſwer: both houſes being aſſembled a third time, it was unanimouſly agreed upon to go in a body to Court, that the expences were trifling, and that the States ſhould not pay the charges of their journey. The King promiſed them an anſwer, which they received in the following words — "*Retournez vous en, preciſement, parceque vous n'avez pas eu la permiſſion de venir.*" "Return home, for this very reaſon, that you had not leave to come." The Parliament arrived the 5th at Dijon, and immediately aſſembled at the firſt Preſident's; both houſes met the 6th and 7th, to petition the throne in the moſt forcible manner, and to inſiſt on being heard by their deputies. The greateſt unanimity prevails between both houſes; they ſet a laudable example to all the other Parliaments in France, and, if they fail in their attempt for liberty, ſure they deſerve the praiſe of mankind for their exertions.

SPAIN.

The San Pedro d'Alcantara, a Spaniſh galleon, from Lima to Cadiz, with eight millions of dollars on board, was ſtranded at Paniche on the 17th of January laſt. The wind blowing off the ſhore, 186 of the people were drowned. Several divers were employed for a conſiderable time, who recovered a great part of the treaſure from the ſhip; and in June laſt ſhe was ſo much lightened that the hulk floated. The following account of it was received at Madrid.—— "On the 18th of June, the weather obliging them to ſuſpend their labours, Don Franciſco Xaviere Munos, the director, remarked ſeveral pieces of the wreck floating, which made him conjecture, that the waves had given the veſſel a violent ſhock. To prevent them therefore from driving her againſt the rocks, where ſhe muſt have been daſhed to pieces, he cauſed ſix pieces of cannon to be let down upon her deck, which kept her firm in her place. When the ſtorm was over, and the weather became clear, on a careful examination, he perceived her ſituation to be ſuch, that, if lightened but a little, ſhe would float: he therefore ordered the divers to endeavour to bring up as much of the copper as they could, which part of the cargo, conſiſting of 300 bars, was in the front part of the ſhip. The attempt was ſucceſsful, and as ſoon as the copper was brought up ſhe began to float. When the third piece of cannon was removed, the deck was on a level with the water, and on the removal of the fourth they ſaw ſome of the bales. The captain now took the proper meaſures for dragging the hulk to ſhore, in which he happily ſucceeded, and ſhe is now within eleven toiſes of the walls of Peniche. The head and ſtern however are broken off, but the part remaining entire, is about 122 feet in length, and 37 in breadth: proper perſons were immediately employed to clear the inſide, where they have already found 34,437 piaſtres in ſpecie. On the 19th the divers had brought up 103,381, which, added to what had been recovered before, make 522,660 piaſtres ſaved ſince the 5th of June. The total of treaſure recovered is 6,645,200 piaſtres in gold and ſilver, without reckoning the other valuable goods.

ENGLAND.

By an eſtimate delivered in to parliament by the accountant-general of the Eaſt-India Company, the importation of tea ſo far exceeds the conſumption, that there is the higheſt probability, if the

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ſhips ſhould arrive as expected, that there will remain in the Company's warehouſes, on Dec. 1. 1790, twenty-three millions of pounds of tea unſold. The conſumption of tea of all ſorts amounts annually to about ſixteen millions of pounds, according to this eſtimate; and the imports to about eighteen millions.

Lord Chamberlain's office, June 24. The inſtalled Knights of the Garter, Bath, and St Patrick, who ſhall come to Court on the following days in the preſent year, are, by his Majeſty's command, to appear in the collars of their reſpective orders: The Knights of the Thiſtle are of courſe to appear alſo in the collars of their order, viz. on Thurſday June 29. Thurſday Aug. 24. Thurſday and Friday Sept 21. & 22. Wedneſday Oct. 18. Wedneſday Oct. 25. Thurſday Nov. 30. and Thurſday Dec. 21. as thoſe will be collar days. *Lond Gaz.*

London, June 29. Yeſterday the Princes Earneſt Auguſtus, Auguſtus Frederick, and Adolphus, attended by Lord Howe and Gen. Faucett, went to Graveſend, and imbarked on board the Auguſta yacht for Germany [p. 350].

On Wedneſday, July 5. the St Euſtatius prize-bill came on to be debated before the Houſe of Lords. There are ſundry reports in circulation concerning this very ſingular matter. But the moſt authentic account ſeems to be the following: When Lord Rodney and Gen. Vaughan ſeized upon St Euſtatius, they likewiſe ſeized and confiſcated the property of many individuals. And upon ſearching the houſes, and examining the books and papers of ſuch individuals, they found, in thoſe books and papers, what they judged to be ſufficient authorities for ſuch ſeizures and confiſcations. And they ſent home all thoſe papers and books of accounts, to be lodged in the office of the ſecretary of ſtate for the American department, as vouchers, or documents, in juſtification of their conduct. And theſe books and papers were all received at the office: that fact is ſaid to be admitted. Since ſigning of the definitive treaty of peace, ſeveral actions have been brought by various individuals againſt Lord Rodney and Gen. Vaughan, to recover their property ſeized and confiſcated at St Euſtatius. Lord Rodney and Gen. Vaughan, being deſirous of producing the above-mentioned books and papers in bar of all ſuch actions, have upon inquiry been told, that none of them are now to be found in the office, and probably never will; ſo that thoſe ſums that are now in the Bank, and in the hands of agents, may probably be there for a ſeries of years, perhaps for ever.

Whitehall, July 8. Whereas divers applications have of late been made, by people of different deſcriptions, to the foreign miniſters reſident in England, to be appointed ſecretaries to ſome or other of the ſaid foreign miniſters, in order to avail themſelves of the protection due to perſons in that ſituation, againſt the ordinary courſe of legal proceedings in various caſes; and whereas ſuch indulgence is liable to many abuſes: it is his Majeſty's pleaſure, that henceforth no ſubject of his Majeſty ſhall be permitted by the ſecretary of ſtate to have his name inſerted at the ſheriff's office, in the liſt of thoſe who are to be deemed under the protection of any foreign miniſter, excepting only ſuch perſons as may be employed by the ſaid foreign miniſters in the capacity of menial ſervants. CARMARTHEN. *Lond. gaz.*

Saturday, July 22. at the quarter-ſeſſions for Middleſex, Mrs Wade [p. 252.] was tried for ſetting fire to her lodgings near Cold-bath fields. Many reſpectable witneſſes were examined; who proved, that large quantities of gunpowder, and other combuſtibles, were found looſe in boxes, drawers, &c. in her apartment, which ſhe had left about half an hour before, under a pretence of going into the country; and one conſiderable exploſion had actually taken place, when the fire was diſcovered, and happily extinguiſhed, by which the houſe, and the people therein, narrowly eſcaped from being blown up. It was alſo proved, that ſhe had, a ſhort time before the accident, inſured 1500 l. with the London Aſſurance corporation, and that her property found on the premiſſes was not worth twenty pounds; ſo that her guilt was, after a trial of ſeveral hours, ſo clearly eſtabliſhed, that the jury inſtantly found her guilty. The chairman proceeded to paſs ſentence directly on her for this offence, by which the neighbourhood was in danger of being deſtroyed, and the London Aſſurance defrauded of a large ſum of money; and directed that ſhe ſhould pay a fine of one ſhilling, and be impriſoned for twelve months.

Samuel Burt, condemned at the Old Bailey July 26. for forgery, when aſk-

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ed what he had to fay why judgement to die ſhould not be paſſed according to law, addreſſed the Court as follows: "My Lord, I am too ſenſible of the crime which I have committed, and for which I juſtly deſerve to ſuffer. My life I have forfeited, and wiſh to reſign it into the hands of him who gave it me. To give my reaſons for this, would only ſatisfy an idle curioſity; no one can feel a more ſenſible heart-felt ſatisfaction in the hopes of ſhortly paſſing into eternity; wherein I truſt I ſhall meet with great felicity. I have not the leaſt deſire to live; and as the jury and the court, on my trial, thought proper to recommend me to mercy, if his Majeſty ſhould, in conſequence thereof, grant me a reſpite, I here vow, in the face of Heaven, that I will put an end to my own exiſtence as ſoon as I can. It is death that I wiſh for, becauſe nothing but death can extricate me from the troubles which my follies have involved me in."

"The change that has lately happened in the conduct of the Prince of Wales will probably be handed down to poſterity as one of the moſt extraordinary events that is to be met with in the annals of royalty. Pretending to no other information than what is to be gathered from the public papers, we ſhall endeavour to collect, with impartiality, thoſe particulars relative thereto that appear to us the moſt authentic.

The Prince, finding his affairs embarraſſed by the ſmallneſs of his income, applied to his Majeſty for aſſiſtance; aſſuring his Majeſty, that if any part of his conduct was thought improper, he would, upon its being made known to him, alter the ſame, and conform to his Majeſty's wiſhes in every thing that was becoming a gentleman. The King ordered a ſtate of the Prince's affairs to be laid before him. A ſtate of the Prince's debts was made out, amounting in the whole to about two hundred and thirty thouſand pounds; to which was added twenty thouſand pounds, for completing Carlton-houſe, making in the whole two hundred and fifty thouſand pounds; which account was laid before his Majeſty. On the 4th inſtant, in the evening, Lord Southampton received his Majeſty's anſwer; which was a direct and poſitive refuſal. His Royal Highneſs, upon being informed of this anſwer, took his reſolution to retire to a private ſtation.

In conſequence of this determination in his Highneſs, letters were on the 7th written to the gentlemen of his houſehold, ſtating, that their ſervices would for the preſent be diſpenſed with.

The conduct of Lord Southampton, during the whole of the negotiation, has been exceedingly honourable and correct. The meſſages which paſſed between his Majeſty and the Prince were all in writing; and the Noble Lord conducted the buſineſs in the moſt impartial manner.

The four gentlemen whom his Highneſs has choſen to retain in his houſehold, and to whom the management of the funds to be ſet apart for the payment of his debts is intruſted, are Col. Hotham, Col. Hulſe, Col. Lake, and Henry Lyre, Eſq;

Tatterſall received orders to go to Newmarket, and take inventories of the horſes which make up his Highneſs's ſtud, together with his carriages, &c. and to bring the whole to the hammer with all convenient ſpeed; which was accordingly done on the 24th and 25th inſtant, when the whole ſtud, conſiſting of brood-mares, horſes in training, yearling colts, yearling fillies, hunters and hacks, and coach-horſes, ſold for the ſum of 7225 guineas. The grand rooms, the furniture, &c. of Carlton-houſe, are to be caſed, and the whole locked up, except two or three ſmall apartments for his Highneſs's uſe when he may occaſionally come to town.

The expence of his Royal Highneſs has been chiefly confined to his building and his ſtud; the latter of which coſt him 30,000 l. per annum.

The houſehold of the Prince is now to be reduced from 25,000 l. to 5000 l. per annum; and it will amount to this ſum in conſequence of his Highneſs having ſettled ſmall penſions on a number of old domeſtics, who depended upon him for ſubſiſtence. His ſtables, inſtead of 30,000 l. will not now coſt him more than 2000 l. per annum. His table, which was always managed with great œconomy, and which, notwithſtanding his ſuperb entertainments, never coſt more than between 9000 l. and 10,000 l. per annum, will be now confined within 2000 l. or 3000 l.

The conduct of the Royal Father on the preſent occaſion has been governed by the emergency of the times; that of the ſon proves the felicity of a ready ſubmiſſion

miſſion to the dictates of his ſuperior. The former, being convinced that his ſubjects were already ſufficiently burdened by an unavoidable impoſition of numerous taxes, was very naturally induced to adviſe his ſon to adopt the moſt eligible plans of œconomy relating to his expenditure. The latter, feeling the propriety of the admonition, has very readily acquieſced; and, in conſequence, the various retrenchments in his houſehold-eſtabliſhment have taken place. No language can ſufficiently praiſe the motives of the father; and every panegyric is inadequate to the honourable principles of the ſon." *Gent. Mag.*

London, July 25. A very numerous aſſemblage of the principal noblemen and turf-gentlemen attended at Tatterſall's yeſterday, at the ſale of his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales's ſtud of brood mares, and horſes in training. It was a remarkably good ſale, the horſes in general producing a good price, with only one exception, which was, that Rockingham, the Prince's favourite horſe, got by Highflyer, now allowed to be the beſt horſe in the world, ſold for 800 guineas only. He coſt his Royal Highneſs 2000l. He was bought by Mr Bullock, who afterwards declared, that rather than not have had him, he would have gone to double that price. The following are ſome of the purchaſers.

	Guineas.
Mr Wyndham bought Ulyſſes, five years old, for - -	110
Mr Butt bought Hardwick, five years old, for - -	150
Mr Hull bought Braganza, three years old, with the liberty of taking all the engagements at ſtarting, for - -	170
Mr Beardmore bought Mufti, three years old, with his engagements,	230
Col. O'Kelly bought Charles, two years old, with engagements,	120
Mr Hull bought a grey colt, two years old, by Highflyer, with engagements, - -	140
Col. O'Kelly bought Auguſta, two years old, with engagements,	280
Lord Groſvenor bought Nelly, two years old, with engagements,	270

London, July 26. Yeſterday the remainder of his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales's horſes were diſpoſed of at the following prices.

	Guineas.
Whipcord, only brother to Woodpecker, - -	475
Piſtol, got by Soap, out of Eloiſa,	18
The Boringdon Arabian, -	12
A chetnut filly, four years old,	40
A bay filly, four years old, by Highflyer, - - -	20
A bay filly, two years old, by Whipcord, - - -	18
Marcellus, a bay colt, two years old, by Highflyer, -	55
YEARLING COLTS.	
A bay colt, by Highflyer, -	95
A ditto, by Paymaſter, -	80
A ditto, by Conductor, -	120
A cheſnut colt, by Woodpecker,	85
A ditto, by Jupiter, -	50
A ditto, by Whipcord, -	55
A ditto, by ditto, - -	14
A grey colt, by Shark, -	32
A brown colt, by Goldfinder,	53
YEARLING FILLIES.	
A bay filly, by Whipcord, -	16
A ditto, by ditto, -	25
A ditto, by ditto, -	40
A cheſnut filly, by ditto, -	52
A ditto, by ditto, - -	25
A ditto, by Leviathan, -	25
A ditto, by Ruler, - -	40
A grey filly, by Whipcord, -	19
A bay filly, by Highflyer, -	76
A bay filly, by Shark, -	28
HUNTERS and HACKS.	
A black gelding, five years old,	81
A grey horſe, aged —— -	61
Highover, a b. g. eight years old,	230
A bay mare, ſix years old, -	115
Prophet, a b. g. by Prophet, nine years, - -	190
Cumberland, a b. h. by Phlegon, ſix years, - -	110
George, a ch. g. by Eclipſe,	121
Angelo, a b. h. by Sweetbriar,	71
A bay gelding, four years, by Jalap, - -	105
A ditto, four years, -	50
Florizel, a b. h. four years, -	66
COACH HORSES.	
A bay cropp'd coach gelding, ſix years, - -	61
A ditto, ſix years, -	56
A ditto, ſix years, -	67
A ditto, aged —— -	42
A ditto, ſeven years, -	51
A ditto, ſeven years, -	50
A ditto, ſeven years, -	52
	3147
On Monday, -	4078
Total amount, -	7225

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SCOTLAND.

In a queſtion which came before the Court of Seſſion on June 17. complaining of an overcharge of 3 d. per mile for an additional pair of carriage poſt horſes, which hath been in uſe to be exacted on the poſt-road from Queensferry to Aberdeen, more than is demanded in England, or on the poſt-roads in Scotland ſouth of the Forth, their Lordſhips ſignified their opinion, that the exaction was improper, and ought to be corrected in time coming by the juſtices of peace of the different counties through which the road paſſes, with whom ſuch regulations ſhould originate.

Thurſday June 29. a caſe of importance to the fiſheries of this country, in which Edward Burrows, Eſq; collector of the cuſtoms at Port Glaſgow, was plaintiff, and Archibald Macauſland and Company merchants in Greenock, were defendants, was determined in the Court of Exchequer.—The queſtion aroſe upon the conſtruction of the ſtatute 2d and 3d of Anne, cap. 14. which begins with the following recital: "Whereas it is found by experience, that great quantities of fiſh, which have been cured at ſea, or in Ireland, or in other parts not within England, Wales, or Berwick upon Tweed, with ſalt for which the duties have not been anſwered and paid, have been imported or brought into England, Wales, or Berwick upon Tweed, by which practice her Majeſty and the Engliſh fiſhery are very much prejudiced.—For remedy whereof, it proceeds to enact, that no herrings, pilchards, &c. whatſoever, or by whomſoever caught or cured, ſhall be imported, brought in, or landed, within England, &c. (now Great Britain), unleſs the owner or proprietor of ſuch fiſh, or the maſter of the veſſel, ſhall make oath before the officer for the ſaid duties on ſalt, in the port or place where ſuch fiſh ſhall be imported, that all the ſalt wherewith the ſaid fiſh was cured, was laden or put on board from ſome part of England, (now Great Britain), and when and where the ſame was ſo put on board, and that no drawback, or allowance, or debenture for the ſame, hath, to his knowledge or belief, been had or obtained upon the exportation or carrying out of the ſaid ſalt, or any part thereof, or is intended to be had or obtained on account of ſuch exportation, upon pain of forfeiting ſuch fiſh that ſhall be imported, brought in, or landed, contrary to the intent and meaning hereof, and double the value thereof, to be recovered of the importer or proprietor thereof."

The defendants had, in September 1784, fitted out a veſſel called the *Lilly* for the Britiſh herring fiſhery on the north-weſt coaſt of Scotland, and had taken in a cargo of ſalt for that purpoſe, which was delivered *duty free*, except a trifling impoſt of 1¾ d. the buſhel, inſtead of the full duty of 10 s. 3 d. 8-20ths, purſuant to an act of the 5th Geo. I. which ordains ſuch allowance to be made, for the expreſs purpoſe of encouraging the *Britiſh fiſhery*. The ſalt thus received on board the Lilly was landed by that veſſel in Ireland, and there employed in curing herrings, part of which was admitted to have been taken by Iriſh veſſels, and purchaſed in Ireland, and the reſt taken by boats employed by the defendants on the coaſt of Ireland.

In March 1785, another veſſel called the *Janet* arrived at Greenock, with theſe herrings, from Killibegs, in Ireland, and one of the owners offered to make oath, that this cargo of herrings, ſo imported from Ireland, had been cured with the ſalt carried out in the *Lilly*; but he did not offer to ſwear, in terms of the act, that no drawback or allowance of the duties had, to his knowledge or belief, been had or obtained on the carrying out of the ſaid ſalt; and it appeared to the officers that ſuch oath could not not be made conſiſtently with truth, becauſe, by the defendants own ſtate of the matter, an allowance of almoſt the whole duties had been given upon this ſalt, and they had thus carried out duty-free ſalt which could only be employed in the *Britiſh* fiſhery, and miſapplied the ſame, by uſing it in the *Iriſh* fiſhery, contrary to the true intent and meaning of the ſaid ſtatute.—The jury, without going out of Court, found a verdict for the defendants.

In the Court of Exchequer, in laſt Whitſuntide term, (which ended on Monday July 3.), upon motion of the Lord Advocate, on behalf of the Crown; and after hearing the Hon. Henry Erſkine on the part of the defendants; a rule was made *abſolute* for attachments againſt three of the bailies, and the town-clerk of St Andrew's, on account of their contempt of the authority of the Court, in formally and peremptorily interdicting and preventing the ſupervior and ſeveral officers of exciſe, with ſome officers of the cuſtoms, and a

conſtable, from ſearching for prohibited, or run goods, in the day-time, in the town of St Andrew's after a ſmuggle, under the authority of the writ of aſſiſtants. In ſhewing cauſe for the defendants, their counſel admitted the impropriety and illegality of their conduct, as it was not now to be doubted that this writ was a ſufficient warrant, and that the revenue officers were acting in diſcharge of their duty in the uſe of it: but he hoped the Court would not impute the behaviour of his clients to any intention, either of contemning its authority, or of ſereening fraud, but ſolely to an error in judgement, in ſuppoſing that the officers were not proceeding legally in making a general ſearch through every houſe by virtue of this writ; but in order to ſupply that defect, the magiſtrates offered to give a ſpecial warrant upon every place where they were informed, or ſuſpected, there were any contraband goods. In behalf of one of the defendants, it was particularly mentioned, that ſince this matter had happened, but before any ſtep was taken for bringing it under the view of this Court, he had received the thanks of the Board of Cuſtoms for a recent inſtance of his aſſiſtance to their officers in ſecuring a ſeizure of wine; and that ſome other of the magiſtrates of St Andrew's had ſuffered ſeverely in their exertions to ſuppreſs ſmuggling, which was likely to become the ſubject of a criminal trial.—The Court, however, on Thurſday laſt, when the eldeſt bailie ſurrendered himſelf to receive judgement, expreſſed their ſtrong diſapprobation of his conduct, and that of his brethren: and the Lord Chief Baron, after having deſired that it might be intimated to them, and to the country at large, that the authority of this writ being eſtabliſhed in law, and incontrovertible, all the ſubjects of this country were bound to pay obedience thereto, and to aid, in place of oppoſing the officers of the revenue in the due execution thereof, ſignified the opinion of the Court, that, in the preſent caſe, on account of ſome favourable circumſtances which had occurred in alleviation of their conduct, the defendants ſhould be diſmiſſed with a reprimand, which was accordingly given by his Lordſhip to the bailie attending, and they adjudged to pay 10 l. of coſts.

An advertiſement appeared in the newſpapers, dated, Stamp-office, Edinburgh, July 1. intimating, That licences, ſtamps, and printed rules and regulations, were ready to be given out, in terms of an act of the 26th Geo. III. impoſing a tax upon Perfumery and Hair-Powder. The ſtatute enacts, "That from July 5. every packet, box, bottle, phial, or other incloſure, containing any powders, paſtes, balls, balſams, ointments, oils, waters, waſhes, tinctures, eſſences, liquors, or other preparation or compoſition whatſoever, commonly called, known, or diſtinguiſhed by the name of *Sweet Scents, Odours*, or *Perfumes*; or by the name of *Coſmetics*, uſed by any perſons as Sweet Scents, Odours, Perfumes, or Coſmetics, mixed or unmixed with other materials or ingredients; alſo, every packet, &c. containing any dentifrice-powders, tinctures, or other preparation or compoſition whatſoever, for the teeth or gums; alſo, every roll, cake, or piece, packet, box, pot, or other incloſure, containing any pomatum, ointment, or other preparation or compoſition for the hair; alſo, every packet, or other incloſure, containing *Hair-powder*, the price whereof *ſhall exceed two ſhillings* for the pound weight,"—is charged with a ſtamp duty, according to the rates after expreſſed, viz.

Where any ſuch wares ſhall not exceed the price of 8 d. *one penny*; — above 8 d. and not exceeding 1 s. *three half-pence*;—above 1 s. and not exceeding 2 s. 6 d. *three pence*; — above 2 s. 6 d. and under 5 s. *ſix pence*;— of the value of 5 s. and upwards, *one ſhilling*;—for every packet of *hair-powder*, the price whereof *ſhall not exceed* 2 s. for the pound weight, for each pound weight thereof, or any leſs quantity than a pound weight, *one penny*;—and every perſon vending ſuch articles ſhall annually take out a licence of *one ſhilling*.

Perſons treſpaſſing againſt this act, incur ſevere penalties; and, being convicted, forfeit their licence.

Another advertiſement dated July 5. mentions, that ſtamps are ſold at that office, and at the reſpective ſtamp-offices in Scotland, agreeable to the act laying a duty upon Depoſitions, Affidavits, and Extracts, which ordains, "That from July 5. for every ſkin or piece of vellum or parchment, or piece of paper, upon which ſhall be ingroſſed, printed, or written, any depoſition of a witneſs, taken in any cauſe before the Court of Seſſion, or Commiſſion of Teinds, or Court of Admiralty in Scotland, or Commiſſary Court of Edinburgh, or in any civil cauſe before any inferior court in Scotland,

land, or whereupon any affidavit, or written depoſition produced in the Court of Exchequer in Scotland, ſhall be ingroſſed, printed, or written, there ſhall be charged a ſtamp-duty of *one ſhilling* Sterling.

That for every ſkin or piece of vellum, &c. upon which ſhall be ingroſſed, &c. any extract or atteſted copy of or from any deed, inſtrument, or writing, (except proteſts upon bills or promiſſory notes under forty ſhillings Sterling), given out from any public regiſter, or from the books or record of any court in Scotland, there ſhall be charged a ſtamp duty of *one ſhilling* Sterling.

Provided always, That nothing in the act ſhall extend to charge with the ſaid duties any depoſition taken in any cauſe before any of the ſaid courts in Scotland, which is inſiſted in at the inſtance of the public proſecutor, for the public intereſt, or where the public revenue is concerned; or any depoſition taken in any civil cauſe before any inferior court aforeſaid, where the ſubject concluded for is under the value of five pounds Sterling, excluſive of coſts; or any ſuch depoſition taken in any of the courts aforeſaid, at the inſtance of any perſon for the poor's rate of ſuch court, and who ſhall be admitted to ſue or defend in *forma pauperis*; or any extracts of the decrees of courts, other than ſuch formal decrees of regiſtration as are uſually annexed to the extracts of writings."

An advertiſement, dated, Exciſe-office, Edinburgh, July 8. ſets forth, That by an act paſſed in the preſent ſeſſion of parliament, for repealing certain duties now payable on wines imported, and for granting new duties in lieu thereof, to be collected under the management of the commiſſioners of exciſe, it is enacted, "That from July 5. no perſon ſhall deal in or ſell foreign wine, by wholeſale, without firſt taking out a licence for that purpoſe, in the manner therein mentioned, before he, ſhe, or they, ſhall deal in, or ſell foreign wine by wholeſale; ſuch licences to be granted to the perſons applying for the ſame, without fee or reward, under the hands and ſeals of the commiſſioners of exciſe, or perſon appointed by them for that purpoſe, if taken out within the limits of the city of Edinburgh, and of the ſeveral collectors and ſupervifors of exciſe, within their reſpective collections and diſtricts, if taken out in any other part of Scotland. If ſuch licences are not taken out, and renewed annually, the perſon offending ſhall forfeit *one hundred pounds*; but no one licence which ſhall be granted by virtue of that act, ſhall impower any perſon to deal in, or ſell foreign wine in any other warehouſe, cellar, or place, (except on the lawful quays upon which ſuch wine ſhall have been firſt landed, and whilſt it is openly lying thereon), than ſuch warehouſes, cellars, or other places whereof entry in writing ſhall be made at the exciſe-office, according to the directions of that act, at the time of granting ſuch licence. If any dealer in, or ſeller of foreign wine, ſhall make uſe of any *unentered* warehouſe, cellar, or place for keeping of wine for ſale, he or ſhe incurs a penalty of *one hundred pounds*, and alſo forfeits all the wine that ſhall be found therein, with the caſks, bottles, veſſels, and packages, containing the ſame."

An act was paſſed laſt ſeſſion of parliament, which took place the 5th of July, diſcontinuing, for a limited time, the duties payable in Scotland upon low wines and ſpirits, and upon worts, wath, and other liquors uſed in the diſtillation of ſpirits, and impoſing new duties in lieu thereof, viz. The corn-diſtiller is to pay 1 l. 10s. per gallon of all his ſtills; the meladſes, 2 l. 10 s. This duty to be paid every two months per advance; an equalizing duty of 2 s. per gallon, one to ten over hydrometer proof, upon landing in England. The firſt ſix weeks are allowed for every perſon to take out a licence, and the duty is to commence from the date of the licence, if taken out within the ſix weeks; if taken out after that period, the duty is to be paid as if the licence had been taken out upon the laſt day of the ſix weeks.

This act ſeems to have given great ſatisfaction to the diſtillers, as appears by the following advertiſement inſerted in the Edinburgh papers, viz.

"*Edinburgh, July* 28. The diſtillers attended upon the committee of the gentlemen of the landed intereſt, when George Buchan-Hepburn, Eſq; of Smeaton, preſes of the committee, ſtated, in a patriotic and inſtructive ſpeech, the true intereſt of the traders, and the manner in which they ought to conduct themſelves under the late alteration of the law.

The diſtillers afterwards, in their own meeting, expreſſed the moſt humble and grateful

grateful thanks to the noblemen and gentlemen of the landed intereſt of Scotland, and to their repreſentatives in parliament, for the aſſiſtance and ſupport they had condeſcended to afford in obtaining the late act of parliament.

The meeting then unanimouſly came to the following reſolutions:

I. That they ſhall regulate their manufacture by the act of parliament, and execute the ſame with good faith.

II. That gratitude to their benefactors, the good of their country, and the intereſt of the diſtillers themſelves, called upon the moſt effectual meaſures being adopted for ſuppreſſing the ſmuggling of foreign ſpirits into this kingdom.—Every anker of them unlawfully imported, prevents the *conſumption of a boll of barley* to the landed gentlemen, and excludes the ſame quantity of home-made ſpirits from the market.—And therefore it was reſolved,

III. That a fund be immediately raiſed by the diſtillers themſelves, and applied for the ſame effectual ſuppreſſion of ſmuggling of foreign ſpirits, according to a plan which has for ſome time been under conſideration, to be approved of by the landed intereſt, and ſubmitted to government.

IV. That for the ſuppreſſion of domeſtic ſmuggling, they ſhall aſſiſt in the detection of all perſons who may henceforth preſume to work, or ſet up any ſtills without licence, and of the dealers with ſuch perſons. Alſo, of all perſons who ſhall venture to uſe rectifying ſtills, for diſtilling of wath or low wines; or who ſhall commit any abuſes or frauds againſt the law.—Theſe things the meeting judged to be the beſt, and moſt ſubſtantial method of expreſſing their gratitude for the ſupport received from their country, and the indulgence of government.

Walter Roſs writer to the ſignet, was appointed to manage the buſineſs and correſpondence;—and all perſons who are to work under the late act will be informed of the mode of raiſing the propoſed fund, by the ſaid Walter Roſs, when they apply for licences. And it is expected, that all concerned will cheerfully contribute the money to the amount agreed to by this meeting, and ſubſcribe an obligation which ſhall be preſented for payment of the remainder, as ſoon as a meeting of the trade ſhall judge it neceſſary."

Monday, July 10. At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce and Manufactures, at Edinburgh, the royal charter was produced, with the great ſeal appended to it. In terms of the charter, the meeting then proceeded to the election of a chairman, two deputy-chairmen, treaſurer and ſecretaries, and thirty directors. The following are the chairman, deputy-chairmen, treaſurer, and ſecretaries. David Steuart, banker, Edinburgh, chairman;—Alexander Sherriff, merchant, Leith, and Thomas Edington, Cramond, deputy-chairmen;—James Mansfield, banker, Edinburgh, treaſurer;—James Morriſon jun. merchant, Leith, and William Creech, bookſeller, Edinburgh, ſecretaries.

Monday, July 10. Came on before the High Court of Juſticiary, at Edinburgh, the trial of James Lilly tanner, for ſtealing a number of hides or ſkins from the tan-yard of John and George Grindlay tanners in Portſburgh of Edinburgh, in the months of November, December, or January laſt. The pannel pleaded guilty; and the Lord Advocate, on account of ſome alleviating circumſtances in his favour, reſtricted the libel to an arbitrary puniſhment. The jury all in one voice found him *guilty*. The Court ſentenced him to be tranſported beyond ſeas, to ſuch place as his Majeſty, with advice of his Privy Council, ſhall appoint, for life; with certification, if he return, he ſhall ſuffer death; and adjudged his ſervice for ſeven years.

Thurſday, July 13. The Royal Boroughs of Scotland, at their annual convention at Edinburgh, unanimouſly voted a piece of plate, value one hundred guineas, to George Dempſter, Eſq; of Dunnichen, for his unremitting attention to the trade and manufactures, and fiſheries of this country, and for his patriotic exertions for its welfare and proſperity.

The herrings are ſo plenty upon the eaſt coaſt, that twelve boats took fifty tons and upwards on Wedneſday night, July 13. between Eyemouth and Berwick. The proſpect is greater than has been for many years.

Mrs Jordan, the juſtly celebrated comic actreſs, made her firſt appearance at the Edinburgh theatre on Monday, July 17. in the character of Peggy in the Country Girl; and Mrs Kennedy, whoſe muſical powers have been ſo much followed, arrived on the 14th, "ſo that," ſays the editor of the Caledonian Mercury, "the theatrical amuſements provided for our entertainment this ſummer, have greatly exceeded

exceeded that of any other city in the three kingdoms. It may be alſo noticed, to the credit of Mr Jackſon, the manager, that in the courſe of a twelvemonth, the part of Lady Townley has been performed at this theatre by the four moſt capital actreſſes now in exiſtence, viz. Mrs Siddons, Mrs Yates, Mrs Crawford, and Mrs Pope."

Tueſday, July 18. A perſon of the name of Thomſon, applied to the houſe of Sir William Forbes, Sir James Hunter Blair, and Co. with a bill to be diſcounted, which, upon inſpection, ſome of the names being wrong ſpelt, appeared to be a forgery, and which Thomſon, on being carried to the council-chamber, confeſſed it was. He was committed to priſon.

Monday, July 24 Came on before the High Court of Juſticiary, at Edinburgh, the trial of Thomas Simpſon, ſon to Alexander Simpſon reſidenter in Slackend, and Alexander Brown, ſon to William Brown reſidenter in Collington-burn, indicted for having, upon the night of the 17th September laſt, obſtructed, in the execution of their duty, Iver Campbell, then acting ſupervifor of exciſe in the diſtrict of Falkirk, Thomas Stewart exciſe-officer in Falkirk, and James Henderſon and John Bertram exciſe officers, both then reſiding at Polmont, when attempting to enter the diſtillery or ſtill houſe of Meſſ John Simpſon and William Kay at Torphichen, in the county of Linlithgow, in order to ſurvey the works; and of ſtriking with a hammer, or bar of iron, or other weapon, the ſaid Iver Campbell, Thomas Stewart, and John Bertram, repeated blows on different parts of their heads, to the effuſion of their blood, and danger of their lives. No objection being offered to the relevancy of the libel, the Court pronounced the uſual interlocutor; after which the jury was choſen, and the examination of evidence on the part of the Crown commenced; in the courſe of which William Kay, one of the proprietors of the diſtillery, having behaved in ſuch a manner as to attract the particular attention of the Court, they were pleaſed to ſentence him to be committed to the tolbooth, for groſs prevarication upon oath, and for endeavouring to conceal the truth, therein to remain till liberated by orders from the Court. The jury, by a plurality of voices, found the libel not proven; whereupon they were aſſoilzied *ſimpliciter*, and diſmiſſed from the bar.

Tueſday, July 25. The following Dutch men of war arrived in Leith roads, viz. Dordrecht, 64 guns, Capt. P. Melville; —Zeepaand, 24, Van Weemel; —Dolphyn, 24, J. Oſtrhyenroode; — Maſnymph, 14, J. Rynbende; —Leeum, 18, Lieut. J. Hoeft; —Poſtillon, 4, R. Hapken. They ſailed from the roads on the 4th of Auguſt.

Wedneſday, July 26. John Johnſton, condemned by the High Court of Juſticiary for theft, was executed at the weſt end of the tolbooth, Edinburgh, purſuant to his ſentence.

Saturday, July 29. James Elliſon, a chairman, was committed to the tolbooth, Edinburgh, by warrant of the magiſtrates, till liberated by due courſe of law. It appeared upon examination, that he had been drunk, and after taking a lady into his chair from the Concert laſt night, between nine and ten o'clock, in order to carry her home, the chair was ſet down upon the Bridge, he being unable to carry any further. The lady upon this got out of the chair, when Elliſon thought proper to tear off her hat, and otherwiſe to abuſe and maltreat her.

Monday, July 31. was held in Dunn's aſſembly rooms, the annual competition for premiums given by the Highland Society of London, to the three beſt performers on the Highland bagpipe, in preſence of a committee of judges and directors named by the Highland Society of Edinburgh, and of a very numerous and brilliant aſſembly. The following is a liſt of the competitors, taken from the plan delivered at the door of the aſſembly-room, and which was well arranged, and executed with much order and regularity.

1. Donald Fiſher, ſecond piper to the Earl of Breadalbane.

2. William Macdonald, piper to Sir James Grant of Grant.

3. Donald Gun, piper to Sir John Clerk of Pennycuick.

4. Alexander Lamont, piper to the Laird of Lamont.

5. Roderick Mackay, piper to Sir Hugh Dalrymple of North Berwick.

6. Archibald Macgregor, piper to the Laird of Glenlyon.

7. Colin Macnab, piper to Col. Campbell, Glendaruel.

8. John Macgregor, ſon to the Earl of Breadalbane's piper, a boy of 13 years of age.

9. John Macgregor, from the eſtate of Sir Robert Menzies.

10.

10. Archibald Macdonald, from Invera, piper to the late 78th regiment.

11. Alexander Macgregor, from Glenlyon.

12. Ranald Macdonald, from Culloden.

13. Duncan Sinclair, from Monteath.

14. John Dewar, from Sir Robert Menzies's eſtate.

15. Dougald Macdougall, piper to Dougald Macdougall, Eſq; of Gallanich.

16. Donald Macintyre, from Sir Robert Menzies's eſtate.

17. James Munro, pipemaker, and piper to the borough of Canongate.

18. Robert Macdougall, from Fortingall.

19. Allan Macintyre, from Rannach.

20. John Cameron, from Rannach.

21. Archibald Macdermod, from Breadalbane.

22. Donald Maclean, of Edinburgh.

23. Malcolm Macpherſon, from Breadalbane.

24. John Macpherſon, from Glenlyon.

25. John Macfarlane, from Glenorchy.

26. Angus Cameron, from Rannach, a boy.

The following is as full a liſt of the Scots Greenland ſhips employed in the whale fiſhery this ſeaſon, and of their ſucceſs, as could be collected from the newſpapers.

Ships.	*Of*	*Fiſh.*	*Seals.*	*Buts.*
Friendſhip,	Leith,	4	24	109
Royal Bounty,	Ditto,	3	1260	113
Grampus,	Ditto,	4	370	90
Raith,	Ditto,	4	430	80
Eaſt Lothian,	Dunbar,	clean		
Bleſſed Endeavour,	Ditto	5		65
Princeſs of Wales,	Ditto,	5	430	114
Lord Hood,	Ditto,	1		
Rodney,	Ditto,	1		
Aberdeen,	Aberdeen,	3	1500	70
Latona,	Ditto,	8		190
Little Fanny,	Montroſe,	1		
Eliza Swan,	Ditto,	2		
Dundee,	Dundee,	4		180
Tay,	Ditto,	4		
Caledonia,	Bo-neſs,	6		130
Leviathan,	Ditto,	4		107
Perſeverance,	Greenock,	2	400	75
Satisfaction,	Ditto,	3	800	97
Finlay,	PortGlaſgow,	5	360	
Paiſley,	Ditto,	4	800	
Anne,	Ditto,	2	1011	80
Count. Hopetoun,	Queenſferry,	6	38	130

It has been juſtly obſerved, that Scotland is greatly indebted to the Dunbar Greenland Company.—They have carried on the whale-fiſhery for a long period of years from that place, and perſevered when all the other adventurers in Scotland, either through misfortune or miſconduct, gave it up; and now, when the ſpirit for that trade is again revived, the ſundry ports are furniſhed with ſkilful hands bred under them, ſuch as maſters, harpooners, &c. by which the country ſaves the expence and diſgrace of employing foreigners.

The Engliſh and foreign ſhips have alſo been very ſucceſsful in the fiſhery this year.

On the afternoon of Monday, July 31. Mr Lunardi aſcended from Heriot's garden, Edinburgh, with his royal balloon. The lady who was to have accompanied him went into the car; but the balloon not being able to aſcend with both, ſhe came out, and Mr Lunardi aſcended alone. There being little wind, he went at a very ſlow rate, and deſcended near the fire-engine, about two miles eaſt from the city. He returned in the evening, and was carried through the ſtreets by the populace, ſeated in his car.

MARRIAGES.

June 30. At Jerviſton, the Hon. Mr Baron Gordon, to Miſs Baillie, only daughter of the late Henry Baillie, Eſq; of Carnbroe.

July 17. At Glaſgow, Mr Richard Denniſton, merchant, to Miſs Chriſtian Alſton, daughter of the deceaſed Mr James Alſton, merchant.

17 The Earl of Shafteſbury, to Miſs Webb, daughter of Sir John Webb. On the new married couple's return from the performance of the wedding ceremony, his Lordſhip was accoſted by a gentleman, who ſlipped a challenge into his hand; and at the ſame time told his Lordſhip, that he was prepared, and muſt have immediate ſatisfaction. He was taken before a magiſtrate, and bound over to keep the peace. It is ſaid the gentleman was an unſucceſsful rival of his Lordſhip.

20. At Leith, Mr George Brown, merchant, to Miſs Balfour, daughter of Henry Balfour, Eſq;

21. At Edinburgh, Mr John Gordon jun. clerk to the ſignet, to Miſs Sharp, daughter of the late Thomas Sharp, Eſq; of Houſton.

BIRTHS.

June 8. The Hereditary Princeſs of Baden Dourlach, of a ſon, chriſtened Charles Frederic Louis. *Lond. Gaz.*

Inter 17 and 18. The Infanta Donna Mariana of Portugal, (married laſt year to the Infant Don Gabriel), of a prince, chriſtened Peter Charles Anthony Raphael Joſeph January Francis John Nepomucene Thomas Mark

Mark Marceline Vincent Raymont Nonat Peter of Alcantara Ferdinand. *Lond. Gaz.*

July 8 At Lainſhaw, Mrs Cuninghame of Lainſhaw, of a daughter.

8 The wife of a woolcomber in Aberdeen, of four children, two of whom are ſince dead.

Verſailles, July 9. Her Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, of a princeſs. *Lond. Gaz.*

10. At Edinburgh, Lady Haddo, of a ſon.

16. The Lady of the Rt Hon. Sir James Hunter-Blair, Bt, Lord Provoſt of Edinburgh, of a ſon.

19 At Haymount, Mrs Hay of Mountblairy, of a daughter.

The Lady of Alexander Campbell, Eſq; of Barcaldine, of a ſon

20. Mrs Ruſſel of Aſhieſteel, of a ſon.

22. At Edinburgh, Lady Pringle of Stitchel, of a ſon.

25. At Glaſſerton, near Dumfries, the Lady of the Hon Keith Stewart, of a ſon.

30. Mrs Colquhoun of Luſs, of a ſon.

DEATHS.

May 20. John Young, D. D. fellow of Eton college, and prebendary of Worceſter. His Majeſty with ſeveral noblemen and gentlemen, took the diverſion of ſtag-hunting on Windſor foreſt. After riding about two miles in the chace, Dr Young's horſe fell, and rolling over him, bruiſed him terribly. His Majeſty expreſſed great concern at the Doctor's misfortune, and immediately ſent off an expreſs to Windſor for every neceſſary aſſiſtance. The Doctor was upwards of 70 years of age, and had been preſent at almoſt every hunt during the ſeaſon.—It is rather remarkable, that before the chace began, the Doctor was adviſed, by ſome gentlemen on the hunt, not to ride, as they obſerved his horſe's eyes were bad, and he was otherwiſe out of condition. The Doctor did not ſurvive the fall above two hours.

Belem, May 25. His Moſt Faithful Majeſty Don Pedro Clement Peter III. King of Portugal, in his 69th year, of an apoplexy. *Lond. Gaz.* He was brother to the late King, and married his niece Maria Frances Iſabella, daughter of the late King, by whom he had iſſue, Joſeph Francis Xavier, Prince of Brazil, now King of Portugal, who married his aunt, Maria Franciſca Benedicta, third daughter of the before-mentioned late King. The Queen-Dowager, (for ſo ſhe muſt now be called,) in conſequence of the death of her huſband, has retired to a convent. Her Majeſty's ſon and ſiſter are now King and Queen of Portugal. His Majeſty Peter III. was F. R. S.

May 28 In the pariſh of St Berſou, near Frigeac, in Quercy, Louis Pancon, a labouring man, aged 104.

June 6. At Sion houſe, in his 74th year, the Moſt Noble Hugh Duke and Earl of Northumberland, Earl Percy, Baron Warkworth and Louvaine, Lord Lieutenant and Cuſtos Rotulorum of the counties of Middleſex and Northumberland, and of the town and county of Newcaſtle upon Tyne, Knight of the Moſt Noble Order of the Garter, and Baronet. His Grace was the ſon of Langdale Smithſon, Eſq; and Philadelphia, daughter of W Reveley, of Newby, Yorkſhire, Eſq; Upon the death of his grandfather, (Sir Hugh Smithſon, of Stanwick, Bt), which happened in 1729, he ſucceeded to the title of Baronet. Upon the death of his father in-law Algernon Duke of Somerſet, whoſe daughter he had married, he ſucceeded to the title of Earl of Northumberland, the Duke having been created Earl of Northumberland upon his daughter's marriage, with remainder to her huſband, and their iſſue, after the Duke's death. The Duke of Somerſet dying in 1750, Sir Hugh Smithſon immediately took his ſeat in the Houſe of Lords as Earl of Northumberland. In 1752 he was appointed one of the Lords of the Bedchamber to the late King. In 1757 he was inſtalled Knight of the Garter, at Windſor. In 1762 he was appointed Lord Chamberlain to the Queen, and a Privy Counſellor; alſo Lord Lieutenant of the counties of Middleſex and Northumberland. In 1763 he was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. In 1766 he was created Duke of Northumberland. In 1778 he was appointed Maſter of the Horſe, which he reſigned in 1781. On Dec. 5 1776, his Ducheſs died, which was her birth-day, when ſhe had completed her 60th year. They had two ſons and one daughter, viz. 1. Hugh Earl Percy, now Duke of Northumberland; firſt married to Lady Anne, third daughter of the Earl of Bute, by whom he had no iſſue, and from whom he was divorced in 1779. His Lordſhip married again, in May 1779, Miſs Frances Julia Burrell, third daughter of the late Peter Burrell, Eſq; of Beckenham, Kent, by whom he has two daughters now living. 2. Lord Algernon Percy, who, in conſequence of his father having been created Lord Louvaine, Baron of Alnwick, in 1784, with remainder to his ſecond ſon, is now a Peer of Great Britain by that title. His Lordſhip was married in June 1775, to Miſs Iſabella Suſanna Burrell, ſecond daughter of the above-mentioned Peter Burrell, Eſq; by whom he has a ſon and a daughter. 3. Lady Eliſabeth, who died in 1761. The late Duke was alſo Preſident of the Middleſex Hoſpital, and Weſtminſter Diſpenſary; a Vice Preſident of the Small-pox Hoſpital; and a Truſtee of the Britiſh Muſeum. He held no places at Court, having reſigned the laſt in 1781. His Grace was interred with great funeral pomp in Weſtminſter Abbey.—The Duke of Northumberland was a very conſpicuous inſtance of what great things may be done by common

eare, working upon large property. The eſtabliſhment of his Grace was as magnificent as it was poſſible for any Engliſh nobleman to be. He had at all times three manſion-houſes, and of late four, in occaſional uſe. He ſpent immenſe ſums in different ſorts of very coſtly decorations; pictures by every maſter—even for copies he gave 500 guineas each; gardening by Browne; buildings by Adams. In the two laſt articles he is ſuppoſed to have ſpent 60,000l or 80,000l. In conſtant bounties and eleemoſynary donations both public and private his munificence was great. He was a conſtant encourager of literature and the polite arts, and a generous patron of every kind of merit. In ſupport of his friends elections his out goings were at times very large; and yet, notwithſtanding all theſe calls upon him, ſo efficacious was order and management, that the eſtate accumulated conſiderably. The rental, with the Dukedom, he left at above 50,000l. and to his ſecond ſon 10,000l. per annum.

10 At Paris, Joſeph Buller, in his 114th year, of an apoplexy. He was born in the village of St Maurice, in Savoy. He ſerved ſeveral years under Prince Eugene, and had worked near 60 years on the quays at Paris. The only illneſs he ever experienced was a diſtemper in his eyes, occaſioned by a fall from a pile of wood when about 50 years of age. He had lived 57 years with one wife, and renewed his marriage at St Etienne du Mont. He followed his buſineſs to the age of 105, and would not then have left it off, had not the charitable contributions raiſed for him enabled him to ſubſiſt without it. A print of him was publiſhed ſome years ago, at the bottom of which it is ſaid, that his father died aged 123 years 10 months.

11. At Moncks-Eleigh, Suffolk, Mr Robert Elliſton ſen. leaving a widow, to whom he had been married 56 years. He lived 86 years in the ſame houſe, having always lived in the houſe where he was born. His death was occaſioned by a fall down ſtairs.

19 At Savannah, in South Carolina, Nathaniel Greene, Eſq; late Major-General of the United States.

21. At Carlung, Ayrſhire, John Boyd, Eſq; of Carlung.

26. At Muſſelburgh, William Ramſay, Eſq; aged 87.

26. At Muirtown, Mrs Scott, wife of David Scott, Eſq; of Nether Benholm.

29. At Cowbridge, in Glamorganſhire, in the 109th year of her age, Mrs Gwenlian Thomas, relict of the Rev. Mr Evan Thomas of Uſk, in Monmouthſhire.

July 1. At London, Henry Smeathman, Eſq; author of the hiſtory of the termites or white ants. See vol. 43. p. 617.

4 Lady Elizabeth Villiers. She was daughter and ſole heir to John Villiers Lord Viſcount Purbeck, who ſucceeded to the titles of Earl of Buckingham, Viſcount Villiers, Baron of Whaddon, on the death of George Villiers Duke of Buckingham, in 1687. King William, in 1699, exemplified theſe titles under the great ſeal of England. His Lordſhip died Aug. 10. 1723, leaving this Lady his only daughter, by whoſe death the family of Villiers of the Buckingham line is become extinct.

6 At Otterby, Devon, in her 120th year, Mrs Heath, a lady whoſe faculties accompanied her to the laſt. She perfectly well remembered the landing of King William at Torbay in 1688.

6 At Paris, the Earl of Northington, Baron Henley, &c. one of the Tellers of the Exchequer, Maſter of the Hanaper, and Knight of the Thiſtle. His Lordſhip dying a bachelor, and being the only ſon of the late Earl, his titles are become extinct. His father was created Lord Henley in 1760, (to try Lord Ferrars, as Lord High Steward,) and Earl of Northington in 1764. By his death Lord Thurlow obtains a Tellerſhip of the Exchequer, worth 4000l. per ann.

7 Henry Hepburn, Eſq; collector of the cuſtoms at Preſtonpans.

7 At Bath, Thomas Wilkieſon of Cheſterhall, Eſq; merchant in London.

8 At Melroſe, in an advanced age, Mrs Iſabel Wilkieſon, daughter of Mr John Humbie, and relict of Mr Alexander Wilkieſon, writer in Edinburgh.

10. At Acomb, near York, William Cooper, D. D Archdeacon of York, and brother of Sir Grey Cooper, Bt.

11 In a very advanced age, the Rev. Dr William Wallace, miniſter at Drummelzier, in the county of Peebles.

15. At Smalley, in Derbyſhire, Eliſabeth Hickton, at the age of 107.

16 At Palermo, in Sicily, Michael Bruce, Eſq; third ſon of Sir Michael Bruce of Stenhouſe, Bt.

17 At Edinburgh, Willielmina Lady Glenorchy, widow of John Lord Glenorchy.

20. At Putney, Thomas Lord Grantham, K. B and F. R and A. S S late ambaſſador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the court of Spain till the war in 1779. He was born Nov. 30. 1738, at Vienna, while his father, then Sir Thomas Robinſon, was miniſter plenipotentiary to the Emperor Charles VI.; in 1761 was appointed ſecretary to the intended congreſs at Augſburg; in 1766 one of the lords commiſſioners of trade and plantations; and while a commoner repreſented the borough of Chriſt-church, Hants. In 1781 he was made firſt lord of the board of trade and plantations; and, on the aboliſhing of that board, July 1782, ſecretary of ſtate for the foreign department, which office he held till March 1783. He married Lady Mary Jemima Yorke, ſecond daughter of Philip Earl of

of Hardwicke, by whom he left iſſue three ſons, Thomas, Frederick, and Philip.

20. At Ramſgate, the Hon Sir George Nares, Kt. one of the judges of the court of Common Pleas. He was appointed to the Common Pleas in Jan. 1771, in the room of the Hon. Mr Juſtice Bathurſt, then created Lord High Chancellor, and received the honour of knighthood.

21. At London, Mr Charles Bathurſt, bookſeller, aged 77.

22 At his houſe of Clerkſton, John Livingſton of Parkhall, Eſq;

23. At Edinburgh, Anne Hilton, relict of Mansfield Cardonnel, Eſq; Commiſſioner of the Cuſtoms in Scotland.

24. At Edinburgh, Mr Alexander Pirie, writer.

26 At London, Mr William Rae, ſurgeon, and dentiſt to his Majeſty.

26 At Windſor, John Buller, Eſq; M P. for Eaſt Looe, one of the Lords of the Treaſury, and Comptroller of the Mint.

28 At Calderhall, Andrew Houſton, Eſq; of Calderhall.

PREFERMENTS.

From the London Gazette.

The King has been pleaſed,

June 10 to grant the dignity of a Baronet of Great Britain to the ſeveral gentlemen under mentioned, and the heirs-male of their bodies lawfully begotten, viz.

John Macpherſon, of Calcutta, in the province of Bengal, in the Eaſt Indies, Eſq;

James Colquhoun of Luſs, in the county of Dumbarton, Eſq;

Sir James Douglas of Springwood Park, in the county of Roxburgh, Knight, Admiral of the White.

Thomas Shirley of Oat Hall, Wivelsfield, in the county of Suſſex, Eſq; Governor in Chief of the Leeward Charibbee Iſlands, and Major-General in the army.

William Green, Eſq; Major-General in the army, and Chief Engineer at Gibraltar.

Joſhua Rowley of Tendring Hall, in the county of Suffolk, Eſq; Rear Admiral of the Red.

Corbet Corbet (late Devenant,) of Stoke-upon-Tern and Adderley, in the county of Salop, Eſq; grandſon and heir at law of Sir Robert Corbet, late of Stoke and Adderley aforeſaid, Bt, deceaſed.

Lyonel Wright Vane Fletcher of Hutton in the Foreſt, in the county of Cumberland, Eſq;

Richard Hoare of Barn Elms, in the county of Surrey, Eſq;

James Hunter-Blair of Dunſkey, in the county of Wigtoun, Eſq; Lord Provoſt of Edinburgh.

William Charles Farrell Skeffington of Skeffington Hall, in the county of Leiceſter, Eſq; late Captain of a company in the 1ſt regiment of foot-guards, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the army.

July 1. to preſent the Rev Mr James Hay to the church and pariſh of Roberton, in the preſbytery and county of Selkirk, void by the preſentation of the Rev Mr James Erſkine to the pariſh of Leſſudean, or St Boſwell's.

Alſo to preſent the Rev Mr Benjamin Dickenſon to the church and pariſh of Kirktown, in the preſbytery of Jedburgh, and county of Roxburgh, void by the preſentation of the Rev. Mr James Hay to the church and pariſh of Roberton.

Alſo to appoint Mr William Honyman to be ſheriff-depute of the ſhire or ſheriffdom of Lanerk, in the room of Mr Robert Sinclair, who has reſigned.

11. to appoint Joſeph Brame, Eſq; to be Conſul at Genoa, in the room of John Collet, Eſq; deceaſed.

Alſo to appoint George Jennings, Eſq; to be Conſul in the iſland of Majorca, Minorca, and Ivica, in the room George Morden, Eſq; deceaſed.

War-office, April 1.

38th foot: Lt-Col Chriſtopher Horſfall to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Gavin Cochran, deceaſed; and Brevet-Maj. Arthur Browne to be Major, vice C Horſfall.

War-office, April 8.

25th foot: Maj. Thomas Edgar to be Major, vice James Flint.

War-office, April 22.

3d foot-guards: Maj-Gen. Humphrey Stephens to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Sir George Oſborn; Col. Guſtavus Guydickens to be Firſt Major, vice Humphrey Stephens; Col. William Grinfield to be Second Major, vice G Guydickens; Lt-Col John Lord Kirkcudbright to be Captain of a company, vice W. Grinfield; and Capt. George Duke of St Alban's to be Captain Lieutenant, vice Lord Kirkcudbright.

3d foot: Lt-Gen. Thomas Hall to be Colonel, vice William Style.

71ſt foot, late 2d batt. of 42d: Maj-Gen. Sir George Oſborn, of 3d foot-guards, to be Colonel.

23d light dragoons: the Hon. Lt-Gen. Sir William Howe to be Colonel, vice Sir John Burgoyne.

Coldſtream foot-guards: Col. Hon. Chapel Norton to be Second Major, vice Richard Grenville; and Col. Thomas Jones to be Captain of a company, vice Hon. C. Norton.

23d foot: Maj-Gen. Richard Grenville, of the Coldſtream foot-guards, to be Colonel, vice Sir W. Howe.

War-office, May 13.

10th light dragoons: Major William Newton to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Thomas Oſbert Mordaunt; and Capt. William Cartwright to be Major, vice W. Newton.

60th

60th foot: Maj.-Gen. Gabriel Chriſtie to be Colonel Commandant, vice Auguſtine Prevoſt.

War-office, June 3.

His Majeſty has been pleaſed to appoint his Royal Highneſs Prince Edward to be Colonel in the army by brevet, bearing date May 30.

War-office, June 17.

12th foot: Brev.-Maj. John Kay to be Major, vice William Barlow.

Lt.-Col. James Abercromby, of the buffs, to be Captain of an independent company of invalids in North Britain, vice Alexander Martin.

Commiſſions ſigned by his Majeſty for the army in Ireland.

14th dragoons: Capt. Arthur Carter from the 4th horſe, to be Major, vice William Richardſon, by purchaſe.

Maj. William Richardſon, from 14th dragoons, to be Captain of the company of foot-guards armed with battle axes, in the room of Col. Lorenzo Moore, reſigned; dated April 6.

Dublin Caſtle, June 3. The Lord Lieutenant has ſigned a warrant for Maj.-Gen. the Hon. Thomas Bruce to be a reſident Major-General on the ſtaff of this kingdom, in the room of Maj.-Gen. Anthony St Leger, deceaſed.

From other papers.

July 5. This day the Town Council of Edinburgh unanimouſly elected Mr Chriſtiſon in Dalkeith to be one of the Maſters of the High School, in place of Mr French, who has reſigned.

July 5. The Lord Provoſt, Magiſtrates, and Council of Edinburgh, conferred the freedom of the city on Philip Bernard Ferguſon Tepper, Eſq; of Warſaw.—The hiſtory of this gentleman's family is a little curious.—His grandfather, when a boy, went from Aberdeenſhire to a relation in Poland, 1703, and died 1732, leaving a ſon, Peter, a few months old, who being bred a banker with Mr Tepper, his mother's brother, the uncle left him a very conſiderable eſtate, on condition he added Tepper to the ſirname of Ferguſon. In June 1779, he had his arms matriculated in the Herald Office, London, and obtained permiſſion to uſe the ſirname and arms of Tepper jointly with the ſirname and arms of Ferguſon, (Vide our Magazine 1779, p. 342.). The father's writings being deſtroyed during the civil war in Poland, the ſon did not know from what part of Scotland his father came; and his Scots relations, not having heard from Poland for near fifty years, believed their friend in that country had died without iſſue; but the above paragraph in our Magazine rouſed them to make inquiry, when with equal joy they diſcovered each other; and in a few months thereafter, Mr Ferguſon Tepper came to Edinburgh to ſee them, and this ſummer has ſent his ſon to learn the Engliſh language. Mr Peter Ferguſon Tepper, of Warſaw, is ſuppoſed to be the ſecond banker in Europe. Mr Walter Ferguſon writer in Edinburgh and he are brothers children.

At the ſame time the freedom of the city was conferred on Col. Robert Abercrombie, of the 37th regiment, and de camp to his Majeſty.

New Members.

June 30. Captain Charles Roſs of Balnagown was elected Member of Parliament for the northern diſtrict of boroughs, at Kirkwall, in the room of George Roſs, Eſq. of Cromarty, deceaſed.

July 24. Came on at Haddington the election of a member for the county of Eaſt Lothian, when John Hamilton, Eſq; of Pencaitland, was unanimouſly choſen.

Prices of Grain at Haddington, Auguſt 4.

	Beſt.	*Second.*	*Third.*
Wheat,	21s. 6d	20s. 0d.	19s. 0d.
Bear,	19s. 6d.	18s. 0d.	17s. 0d.
Oats,	17s. 0d.	16s. 0d.	15s. 0d.
Peaſe,	17s. 0d.		

Edinburgh, Auguſt 4. 1786. Oat-meal, 1s. 2d. Bear-meal, 8½d. Peaſe-meal. 8½d.

Burials in the Grayfriars church-yard in July.

Males 15, Females 30 } 45. Decreaſed 3.

Age.	No	Diſeaſes, &c.	No
Under 2	14	Aged	2
Between 2 & 5	6	Burnt	1
5 & 10	2	Bowelhive	3
10 & 20	3	Conſumption	14
20 & 30	2	Chincough	3
30 & 40	2	Fever	8
40 & 50	3	Hanged	1
50 & 60	4	Stillborn	2
60 & 70	4	ſmall-pox	4
70 & 80	4	ſuddenly	1
80 & 90	1	Teething	6
90 & 100	0		

PRICES OF STOCKS, July 13.

Bank Stock 146⅞ a 147
3 per cent. red. 73⅞ a 74
3 per cent. conſ. 73⅝ a ½
4 per cent. conſ. 93¼ a ⅜
5 per cent. 109⅝ a ½
Bank Long Ann. 21¼ a 13-16ths
Ann. 1778, 1779, 14⅝
India Bonds, 68 s. prem.
South Sea Old Ann. 72½ a ¼ a ⅜
Lot. Tick. 14l. 12s. 0d.

July 29.

Bank Stock 149⅝
3 per cent. red. 75¼ a ½
3 per cent. conſ. 74⅝ a 75⅛
4 per cent. conſ. 96⅛ a ⅜
5 per cent. 111⅞ a 112⅛
Long Ann. 22⅜ a ½
Ann. 1778, 1779, 14¼ a 5-16ths
India Bonds, 79s. a 80s. prem.
New Navy, 2 per cent. diſ.
Lot. Tick. 14l. 12s.